



THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY



MR. TAFT'S LOSS OF OHIO

"THE RESULT IN OHIO has settled the contest," declares Colonel Roosevelt, and even the most uncompromising of the anti-Roosevelt papers admit that the President's repudiation by his home State means a jolt to the Taft band-wagon which may spill a good many delegates from their seats. "Washington accepts the Ohio primary as quite conclusive as to what is going to happen in Chicago," writes the Washington correspondent of the anti-Roosevelt *Springfield Republican*, who adds: "The Colonel's nomination is no longer thought much in doubt." The pro-Roosevelt press are naturally jubilant. "The Republicans of this country want Theodore Roosevelt as their presidential candidate," exclaims the *Cleveland Leader* (Rep.), which goes on to say: "They have made their demand tremendously plain, and they intend to have him, despite all the bosses of all the machines in America." "Is it not time for the Taft organs to drop the cheap sneer at the 'little governors' who, with delegates from thirty-eight States, brought to Roosevelt the call of the people?" asks the *Boston Journal*, a Munsey paper, which reminds us that not only has Ohio, President Taft's own State, demanded Colonel Roosevelt's nomination, but he has proved "the choice of the people in every State where a free choice has been accorded them." Mr. Roosevelt stands as the "hope of millions that this experiment of popular government does not fail at this juncture on this continent," says the *New York Evening Mail* (Prog. Rep.). "That Roosevelt will be nominated is hardly more doubtful than that Taft will not be," thinks the *Baltimore Evening Sun* (Ind.), which goes on to remark that the Colonel "has accomplished the impossible—he has beaten the organization headed by a President in power." Of the nature of the Roosevelt vote in Ohio a Columbus correspondent of the *New York Herald* (Ind.), an anti-Roosevelt paper, tells us:

"He carried mining and industrial sections, such as the Hocking Valley, as well as some of the oldest and most conservative urban communities in the State. Added to these was much strength among the farmers."

"It was simply a State-wide repudiation, participated in by all classes of citizens, with the full knowledge that their action absolutely wiped out the last hope of a favorite son for a re-nomination," remarks the pro-Roosevelt *Washington Times*, and in another Munsey paper, the *Baltimore News*, we read:

"The majority of the delegates who go to Chicago will be for Roosevelt. There will be nothing to compromise. They will take what they have fairly earned; what they could not by any possibility have gained unless the overwhelming sentiment of the Republican party favored the things they are contending for."

"That Roosevelt is the choice of a majority of the Republican party needs no further demonstration," declares the *Newark Evening News* (Ind.), which adds: "To set him aside now for a compromise candidate would be a betrayal of the people." In this connection it is interesting to recall the Colonel's own recent comment on the "compromise candidate" idea. To an Ohio audience he said:

"I stand for myself as the original candidate and as the compromise candidate. And as for the platform, we will accept a compromise by taking the whole platform."

"This is a conflict between the voters who make up at least 80 or 90 per cent. of the Republican party on the one side, and on the other side the men who have assumed to boss the Republican party without reference to the wishes of the majority of the voters."

"When the two forces opposed are of that stamp, there can be no compromise."

For exuberance of rejoicing over the Ohio result we have seen nothing to surpass these passages from the *Pittsburg Leader*, one of the staunchest of the Roosevelt organs:

"THE GOVERNMENT IS GOING BACK INTO THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE."

"The impossible has happened."

"The submerged common people have arisen and toppled over thrones and cast crowns into the melting-pot."

"Human rights have been reestablished."

"Human life is taking its proper place above property."

"The man is standing out to-day superior to the dollar."

"The rule of corrupt, criminal politics, combined with predatory business and commercial interests, grinding into the earth human rights and the lives of the working poor, coining flesh and blood into money, is at an end."

"THE RULE OF THE PEOPLE HAS BEGUN."

President Taft's campaign manager asserts that the President had already more than enough delegates to insure his nomination on the first ballot, and that "the outcome of the Ohio primary has in no degree altered the relative strength of the various candidates in the Chicago convention"; but even such pro-Taft papers as the *New York Tribune* (Rep.), *Philadelphia Press*

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(Rep.), and Springfield Union (Rep.) admit that the President's candidacy has received a severe blow. They also agree, however, that in spite of this rebuff his cause is by no means lost. "In considering the loss of Ohio to Taft," remarks the Springfield Union, "it is well to remember that Roosevelt lost his home State, and that the defeat of the Colonel in New York was far more sweeping than Taft's defeat in Ohio." And in *The Tribune*,

always close to the Republican Administration, we read:

"The confidence which President Taft expresses in his renomination is based on the expectation that he will get a fair deal at Chicago. If the campaign of bluster and browbeating waged in behalf of Colonel Roosevelt fails; if the delegates who were elected by constituents in the belief that they were favorable to Mr. Taft do not betray those who sent them to Chicago, and if those who are to pass

York Times (Ind. Dem.), while in the Philadelphia Public Ledger (Ind.) we read:

"Ohio was not excited by a coal strike, as was Pennsylvania; nor was it aroused over the Lorimer case, as was Illinois; nor were there complications of a primary ballot, as in Maryland; nor was there the new element of woman-suffrage, as in California. The issue was fairly drawn; the voters had every opportunity to be fully informed in a campaign of unexampled activity, so that almost every Republican voter could personally hear the three Republican candidates present their pleas for nomination. . . . Yet Mr. Taft lost the State by twenty thousand or more, and will have only 11 of the 48 delegates to the national convention.

"This result was unexpected, and naturally is very disquieting to Mr. Taft's ardent supporters.

"We do not concede, however, that the Ohio result means the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt nor the elimination of Mr. Taft."

To the New York Sun (Ind.), however, one of the most implacable of Mr. Roosevelt's newspaper opponents, it seems that the Democratic party is the country's only hope against the Colonel's return to the White House. Mr. Bryan also expresses the belief that the Democratic nominee, whoever he may be, will have to test his powers against the Colonel's indomitable race. Colonel Watterson, eager for a verbal onslaught upon his brother Colonel, soars to the following heights of invective in the columns of his Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.):

"The result in Ohio makes it certain that the voters of the United States will have to reckon with Theodore Roosevelt next November at the polls.

"It will matter not whether he appears under the emblem of a regular party nomination or as an insurrecto appealing to all parties; unless

he breaks down under the strain and is taken to a lunatic asylum, he will be a candidate for President.

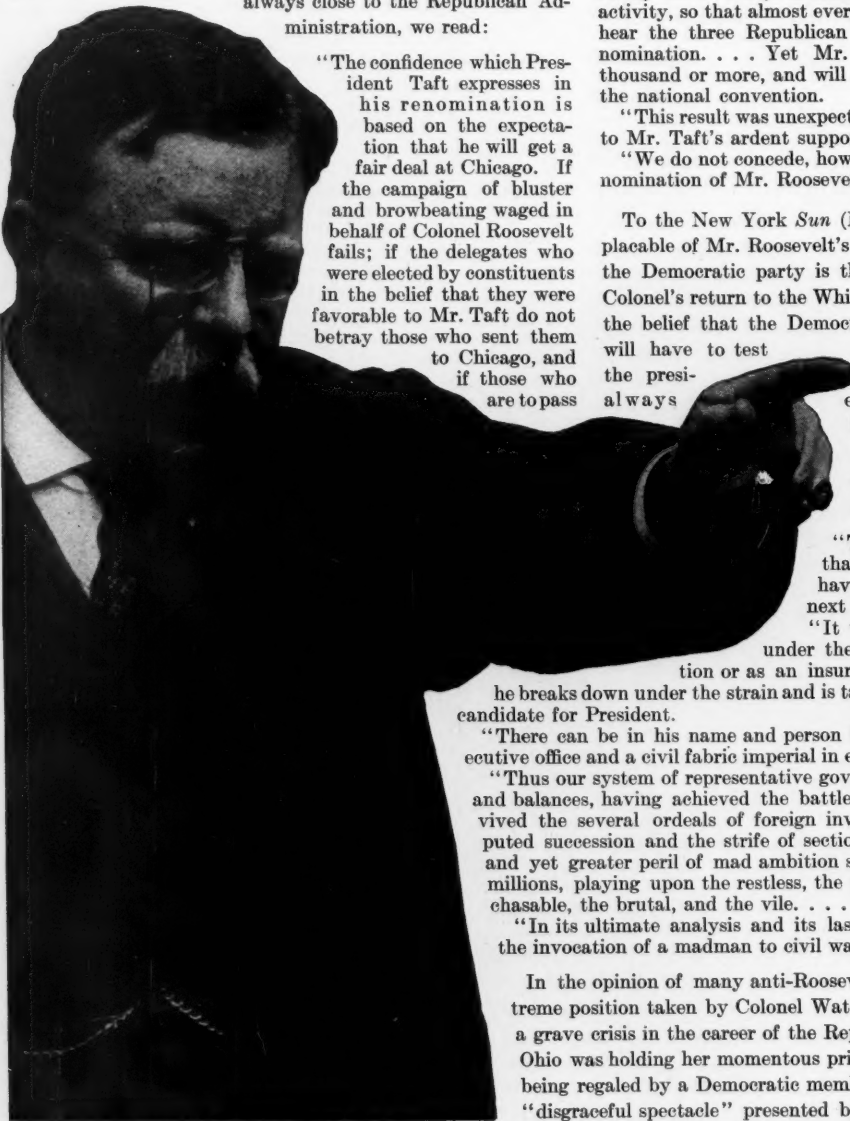
"There can be in his name and person but one issue: Life tenure in the executive office and a civil fabric imperial in everything except its nomenclature.

"Thus our system of representative government laid in constitutional cheeks and balances, having achieved the battle for independent existence and survived the several ordeals of foreign invasion and internal conflict, the disputed succession and the strife of sections and factions, must face the final and yet greater peril of mad ambition supported by corrupt and corrupting millions, playing upon the restless, the unknowing and unthinking, the purchasable, the brutal, and the vile. . . .

"In its ultimate analysis and its last word the Roosevelt propaganda is the invocation of a madman to civil war."

In the opinion of many anti-Roosevelt editors who stop short of the extreme position taken by Colonel Watterson, the Ohio result marks at least a grave crisis in the career of the Republican party. At the very time that Ohio was holding her momentous primaries, the United States Senate was being regaled by a Democratic member with an eloquent lament over the "disgraceful spectacle" presented by the two leading Republican candidates, whom he described as "running about abusing each other like

pickpockets, while the world looks on aghast." "The Republican party is bleeding to death from self-inflicted wounds," declares the New York Times, which thinks that "the chasm dividing Republicans from Democrats is not half as wide nor so impossible of bridging" as is the gulf that has widened between the Roosevelt cause and the Taft cause. To the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times, a loyal Taft paper, the pre-convention situation resembles "a nightmare." "The prospect would be dark indeed," says the Philadelphia Press, "were it not that very nearly the same cleavage exists in the Democratic party." And from the New York Evening Post we learn that "a third ticket is a good deal talked of, in the event that Republicans are called upon to do what Democrats saw to be their duty in 1896—that is, to sacrifice the election in order to save the party." The Evening Post is one of those papers which believe



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upon the claims of contesting delegates to seats do not permit themselves to be frightened by the threats that are being uttered for their benefit, but decide fairly between the men regularly elected and the pretenders sent to Chicago by rump conventions, Mr. Taft will have an easy victory.

"If he is defeated, it will be through the weakness of those who mistake noise for numbers and bluster for strength."

Turning from those papers which are actively pro-Taft to others which are merely anti-Roosevelt, we find the New York Evening Post (Ind.) characterizing the President's Ohio defeat as "the rudest blow he has yet received," while the New York World (Dem.) points out that worse than the mere numerical loss of the majority of Ohio's forty-eight delegates is the loss of prestige due to repudiation by his own State. For the President the Ohio result "is unquestionably a disaster," declares the New

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that Colonel Roosevelt's program means "the breaking down of our established and tried form of government." In another editorial on the Ohio vote it goes on to say:

"That the result is to place the Republican party face to face with a grave crisis must be plain to the dullest intelligence. For this is not a case of rivalry between two candidates for the Presidency. It is a grapple of principles. It is not one personality against another, but one cause against another, one whole order of ideas and convictions arrayed against another. Roosevelt is not merely the representative of a section of his party or the leader of a faction; he is at the head of a revolutionary movement which means the destruction of the Republican party as we have known it. The sword which he wields he aims to plunge into the vitals of the old Republican organization. A large fraction of its voters he knows that he will repel. But of this he makes light. To the Republican radicals who stay with other radi- cals him he expects to add enough cals from the ranks of the Dem- and the Socialists to make him President and launch the country upon an uncharted sea of rash legis- lation. The old Republican party he feels that he has already dashed to pieces. Upon its ruins he hopes to erect a sort of plebiscitary dicta- torship—the people being called upon to give the orders and he both to inspire and execute them.

"If there were such a thing as logic in politics, the next President would be a Democrat," declares the *Springfield Republican*, which makes the following analysis of the Republican situation:

"Nominally, the Taft delegates chosen still outnumber the Roosevelt delegates chosen and, should the national committee stand by the President in throwing out the many Roosevelt contesting delegations from the South, the President's renomination might be brought about. But probably no one believes that such action would be followed by anything but a Roosevelt bolt from the convention. . . .

"A Roosevelt bolt being highly probable in case the Southern delegates should now be used to force Mr. Taft's nomination, would there be a Taft bolt in case of Mr. Roosevelt's nomination? This does not appear so probable. What the Roosevelt managers have to fear is not so much an organized bolting, or independent, movement, like that of the Gold Democrats against Bryan in 1896, as a vast stay-at-home Republican vote in November. It was this that defeated Mr. Roosevelt's candidate for governor of New York in 1910, after one of his most uproarious cam- paigns at the very height of his popularity. Every Republican Presidential primary this spring has revealed an enormous mass of voters too indifferent or deprest to go to the polls. They will be a millstone dragging him down in November, in case his nomination is ef- fected. The President himself, it seems, would be unable to speak one sincere word in favor of the Republican candidate during the campaign, his position in this respect being like President Cleveland's in 1896, while his recent scathing denunciations of Mr. Roosevelt would be constantly in the mouth of every Democratic orator."

"The Republican party is passing into the musty archives of history," jeers the *Pittsburg Post* (Dem.), and it points in proof of this statement to the case of Louisiana, where the Republican party has officially died through failure to poll 10 per cent. of the vote in the April elections.

"One result of the Ohio vote," suggests the *Boston Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), "may be that the Taft and Roosevelt forces in the Chicago convention will engage in a fierce wrestle, out of which both will come exhausted and neither victorious." In this event, it adds, "an agreement of the exhausted majority and minority on a third candidate is by no means an impossibility."

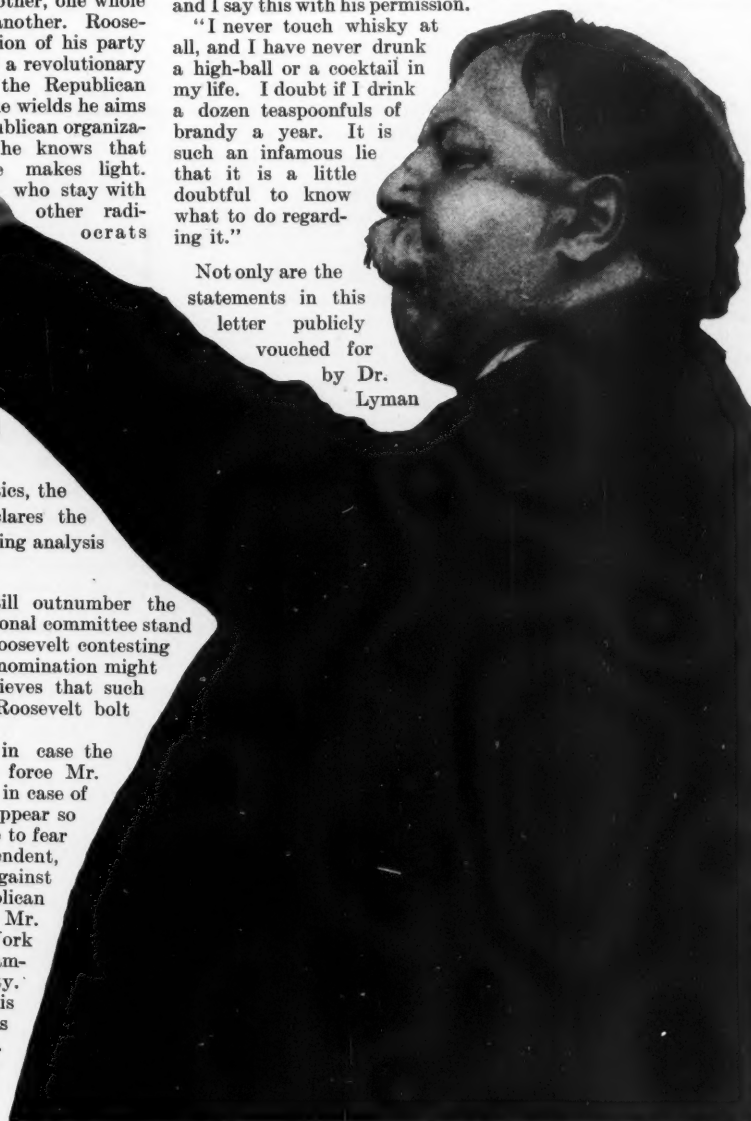
One peculiarly insidious charge against Colonel Roosevelt

emerged into the open during the Ohio campaign and was promptly and finally disposed of. This was the story, widely circulated by his political enemies, that the Colonel was intemperate in the use of alcoholic beverages. To a friend who called his attention to this charge the Colonel wrote:

"It happens that I am, as regards liquors, an exceedingly temperate man. I drink about as much as Dr. Lyman Abbott—and I say this with his permission.

"I never touch whisky at all, and I have never drunk a high-ball or a cocktail in my life. I doubt if I drink a dozen teaspoonfuls of brandy a year. It is such an infamous lie that it is a little doubtful to know what to do regard- ing it."

Not only are the statements in this letter publicly vouched for by Dr. Lyman



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Abbott, but emphatic testimony to the same effect is given to the press by Dr. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, New York City superintendent of the American Anti-Saloon League, and even so indefatigable an opponent of Theodore Roosevelt as the *New York World* rushes to his defense in this instance. Says *The World*: "To attack the personal habits of a public man is vile enough even when the attack has foundation. To fabricate lies about his character and habits is infamous." But it can not resist the temptation to add: "If Colonel Roosevelt's intemperance consisted in a weakness for a glass too much instead of a Presidential term too much, he would not be a menace to the country."

Altho the noise of battle has focused attention on President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt, we are reminded that they are not the only candidates by Senator La Follette's declaration: "I expect to get the nomination."

PAYING FOR THE COAL "SUSPENSION"

WHILE pretty general satisfaction greets the acceptance by the miners' convention at Wilkesbarre of the terms agreed upon by a subcommittee of operators and miners, many of the leading newspapers find anything but agreeable the news that coal is up 25 cents a ton, and the public will have to pay for the seven weeks' suspension in the anthracite fields. This additional tax imposed upon the public by the coal companies is variously estimated by the newspapers at from \$6,000,000 to \$15,000,000 a year. The New York Times suspects that the operators, by maintaining winter prices during the summer months, will compel the public to pay even more than the net increase of about 5½ per cent. to be paid to the miners during the four years covered by the new agreement. Commenting on this method of holding up the prices of coal, the New York Journal of Commerce issues this warning to the mine-owners:

"There will be no excuse for that, for it has been clearly shown that the handling of anthracite by the coal-roads, which directly and indirectly control the mining-operations, is a very profitable part of their business. It will be poor policy for them further to exasperate public sentiment against their monopoly, which is sufficiently detested now to make the names of those prominently connected with it odious. It would be gratifying to see some of these 'captains of industry' show signs of care for good repute rather than exorbitant profit."

The Boston Advertiser and the Brooklyn Standard-Union concur with this opinion, as does the Washington Post, which makes this vigorous protest:

"It is plain that the public, never consulted in these little matters, is once again cast for the rôle of the poor injured hero in the drama of the coal-fields. The miners played for a certain stake, and when it was offered to them on a platter they had sense enough to accept it. All the public need now do is to pay the bill."

Pleased with the settlement of the differences between the miners and the operators, the Detroit Free Press thinks that

"a slight rise in coal prices is a small cost to pay for such a fortunate deliverance." The cost of the actual suspension of work, as felt by the miners, operators, dealers in supplies, railroads, trainmen laid off, and retail merchants, is put by the New York Herald at \$47,155,000, while the Washington Star puts it at \$50,000,000. The miners gain an eight-hour day, a general increase of ten per cent. in wages, and part recognition of the union, and, in order to meet all these demands, the coal companies have decided to advance the prices of domestic sizes of anthracite 25 cents a ton, as noted above. Twenty cents of this is said to cover the increase in wages, and five cents is for increased cost of production, aside from labor.

SOCIALISTS REBUKING VIOLENCE

IT SEEMS that Socialism is having as hard a time as the two old parties to make the radical and conservative elements in its membership pull together in the party traces. During the Socialist national convention in Indianapolis a few days ago this friction came to an issue, the press dispatches report, and the result was a decided reverse for the ultra-radicals behind William D. Haywood and a victory for the "progressive opportunists" or "parliamentary Socialists," whose chief spokesman was Victor Berger of Wisconsin, the only Socialist in Congress. Mr. Haywood's following, made up largely of Industrial Workers of the World, favors "immediate revolution" and "direct action" by the laborers to obtain control of the means of production. Their position was emphatically repudiated by the convention in the following resolution, adopted by a vote of 191 to 90:

"Any member of the party who opposes political action or advocates crime, sabotage, or other methods of violence as a weapon of the working-class to aid in its emancipation shall be expelled from membership in the party."

"The Socialist party is a political party that has for its function the intelligent use of political power," said one of the speak-



THE VOLUNTEER ESCORT.

"It's my duty to accompany you, Uncle. You need a strong man to protect you, one peculiarly fitted for the job—AHEM!"
—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.



TRIMMING THE TREE.

—Winner in the Pittsburg Post.

HARD WORK ON LITTLE LIMBS.



CAN ALL THE POSTMASTERS AND REVENUE MEN
PUT HUMPTY-DUMPTY TOGETHER AGAIN?
—Minor in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.



THE BIGGEST GAME OF ALL.
—Cesare in the New York Sun.

CARTOON THRUSTS AT THE REPUBLICAN RIVALS.

ers in support of this resolution. "There is no bridge between Socialism and Anarchism," declared Victor Berger.

On a platform declaring war by education and the ballot against "the capitalist system" and denouncing "soulless industrial despotism" as responsible for the high cost of living, the crushing burden of armaments, poverty, slums, child-labor, and most of the insanity and crime with which our civilization is cursed, the convention named Eugene V. Debs, already three times a candidate, for President, and Emil Seidel, ex-mayor of Milwaukee, for Vice-President. This makes the second ticket in the field, the Socialist Labor party having held its convention in New York on April 10, choosing Arthur Reimer, of Massachusetts, to represent it in the presidential race.

Turning again to the resolution against violence and sabotage, we read in the *Providence Journal* (Ind.):

"This may seem as elementary a prohibition as the dual rôle which, according to the old story, comprized the entire disciplinary code at a Western university: 'No student shall set fire to any of the college buildings. No student shall kill any member of the faculty.' But in these days of crimes committed in the name of industrialism the Indianapolis declaration is not superfluous. The country has reason to congratulate itself on the decision of the Socialist party to stand for law and order."

The Socialist party has won its place in this country as "a great political party," remarks the *Pittsburg Leader* (Prog. Rep.), "and the action of the convention in recording it as still opposed to violence and all means but regular parliamentary action to secure control has added to its power and its influence with the people." "No political party can thrive here which does not adapt itself to the American ideal of political progress through orderly agitation," declares the *New York Tribune* (Rep.), which commends the "practical sagacity" of the stand taken by the Indianapolis meeting. "It is well for the party and well for the nation," says the *Springfield Union* (Rep.), "that such an expression has gone forth from the Socialist convention," and the *Baltimore American* (Rep.) also congratulates "conservative Socialism" on its ability "to deal with the more radical outcroppings of the party." "Political considerations have a sobering and restraining influence even on Socialist conventions," remarks the *Indianapolis News* (Ind.). "Any other decision would have wrecked the party," affirms the *Boston Christian Science Monitor*, and in the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) we read:

"If the Socialists are to retain any vitality as a political party, they must follow Mr. Berger on the issue of violence. The reason for the existence of a political party is that certain ends may be attained through the ballot-box. If its members in large numbers believe in dynamite, they may as well disband as a political organization. Dynamite and the ballot-box are incompatible. There is nothing democratic about physical force. Majorities can be terrorized by a single machine-gun, whether it be operated by a Bonaparte or a Robespierre. While it is not true that all the Industrial Workers of the World believe in the use of violence, yet it is admitted that a section of them do, and, consequently, so good a leader and politician as Mr. Berger sees the necessity for a repudiation of their physical-force doctrine if the Socialist party is to survive.

"The clash in the Indianapolis convention is, after all, the American echo of the crisis which syndicalism has in recent years forced upon the Socialist parties in European countries. Haywood and his followers are the American prototypes of the French and Italian syndicalists who proclaim that parliamentary or political Socialism is a failure and a humbug, and that results worth while can only be gained by 'direct action' through incessant labor warfare, sabotage, and violence. The syndicalist leaders say that the larger the Socialist group in Parliament becomes, the more conservative it gets; and they assert also that when old-time Socialists like Millerand and Briand take posts in the cabinet they are no different from the bourgeois statesmen themselves. So they denounce parliamentary Socialism as fostering compromise, conciliation, 'half-loaf' measures, and leading nowhere in this world or the next. The 'intellectuals' get control of the Socialist movement under the parliamentary plan, it is charged, and they are too inclined to take 'philosophic views' of progress and to indulge in too much patience to satisfy the toilers who want more millennium and less evolution during their own lives. The syndicalists, indeed, make no pretense of being a majority among the social revolutionists. They insist that minorities, resolute, without fear, knowing what they wanted and never squeamish about methods, have always driven great reforms home."

"The Socialist party of the United States has not gone on record against desperado reformers a moment too soon. There is altogether too much loose thinking among more or less educated people on this subject, too much emotional abandon among high-bred sympathizers with the 'downtrodden,' and too little appreciation of the immensity of the stake civilization has in orderly processes of social and industrial advancement."

The Socialist party in the United States has now an enrolled membership of 150,000, who pay regular dues to the organization, and its voting strength is generally estimated at about 1,000,000.

SAN DIEGO'S "FREE SPEECH" TROUBLES

SAN DIEGO'S resort to anarchy to express its hatred of anarchists strikes many editorial observers as no less incongruous than the moral indignation of the Industrial Workers of the World, the leading advocates of "direct action," over the application of "direct" methods by San Diego's "vigilantes." "Out of a bad situation, made so by the descent upon this place of several thousand I. W. W.'s, has grown a worse one—a practical state of anarchy, in which staid business men have so far forgotten themselves as to deny to others the rights they claim for themselves," writes the San Diego correspondent of the *Los Angeles Tribune*. "We all know that the people of Southern California have borne more than their share of suffering at the hands of anarchists and other malcontents," remarks the *New York Times*, "but to fight them with their own weapons will not do."

The present troubles which are focusing the attention of the whole country upon San Diego seem to have sprung from a curiously small beginning. As the California dispatches tell us, some months ago the city council, at the instance of certain merchants, forbade street speaking within a certain area of San Diego's business section, this area including a corner at which it had long been customary to hold public meetings. Persons affected by this decree, including representatives of the Socialist party, labor-unions, the single-taxers, the Industrial Workers of the World, the Salvation Army and other religious bodies, petitioned against the restriction, but without avail. On the ground that the city council had exceeded its authority, the objectors entered upon a campaign of "passive resistance"—that is to say, they continued to send speakers to the forbidden corner, and these quietly submitted to arrest, with the result that San Diego's jails, and those of neighboring counties, were soon filled to overflowing. Under the irritation of these tactics the city authorities passed a "move on" ordinance, which extended the prohibition against street speaking to all parts of the city. As a protest against this sweeping denial of the right of free speech, the Industrial Workers poured agitators and sympathizers into San Diego from neighboring towns, while the police and vigilantes retorted, according to the dispatches, with wholesale arrests and deportations, supplemented by violent assaults. The methods of both parties to the controversy so fanned the flames of prejudice and indignation that now, on the one hand, a Federal grand jury in Los Angeles is considering charges of sedition against the Industrial Workers, while

on the other a special commissioner appointed by Governor Johnson to investigate the situation reports that the vigilantes have been guilty of more culpable offenses than the Industrial Workers. The vigilantes declare that "we are fighting for our homes," and "only troops can stop us," while the champions of free speech insist that they are merely demanding an "inalienable right" guaranteed them by the Constitution.

In the *New York World*, which expresses a point of view rather widely prevailing in the press, we read:

"No doubt some of the agitators of the Industrial Workers of the World in Southern California have made nuisances of themselves. Their doctrines are mischievous and their methods dangerous. If they violate the law, there are legal ways of dealing with them. But the 'prominent citizens' of San Diego seem to imagine that they themselves are above the law, and, according to the Governor's special commissioner, they have resorted to violence, intimidation, forcible deportation, and physical outrages against individuals whose presence in the city is displeasing to them.

"Evidently what San Diego most needs to restore freedom of speech and end mob law is a few prominent citizens and respectable business men in jail."

On the other hand, "it is easier to condemn the restraint of excess of free speech by lynch law than it is to indicate where and how the line should be drawn against it in official restraint," remarks the *New York Times*, and the *San Diego Union* assures us that "San Diego is simply making the fight of all other towns in California, and of organized society as a whole." It goes on to say:

"Putting down rebellion and stamping out anarchy is rough, unpleasant work. Nobody can imagine that the people of San Diego like the task that has been forced upon them, but they are doing it manfully and vigorously. It is to their credit that they have not yet asked for State or Federal aid. If, however, they should find it necessary to seek help from Sacramento or from Washington, it should be given quickly and without stint. San Diego's fight is the fight of loyal Americanism against an abominable anarchism—is the fight of the whole Union."

Insisting that San Diego is simply "exercising the right of self-preservation," *The Union* says in another editorial:

"It may be doubted whether, were the two central facts about the situation here clearly understood, there would be much criticism adverse to San Diego. These facts are: First, that there has been no 'suppression of free speech' in San Diego; and, second, that the conditions created by the horde of anarchists who had swarmed into the city could have been remedied only by some such drastic measures as were taken."

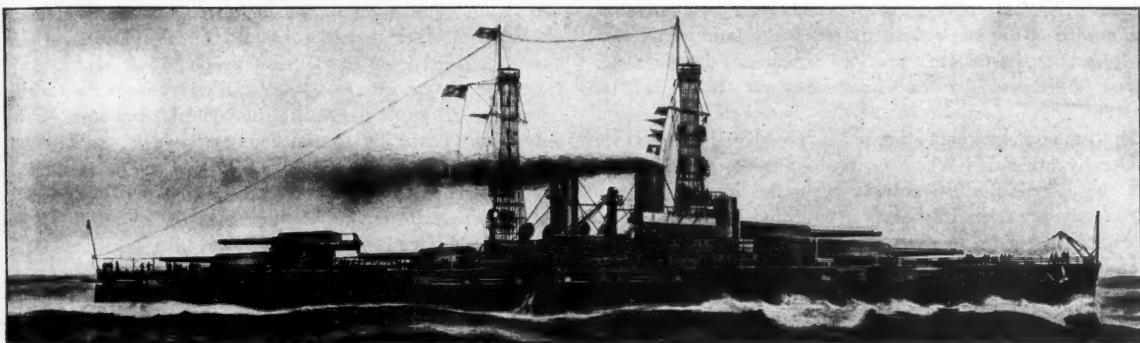


THE WATER-CURE FOR AGITATION.

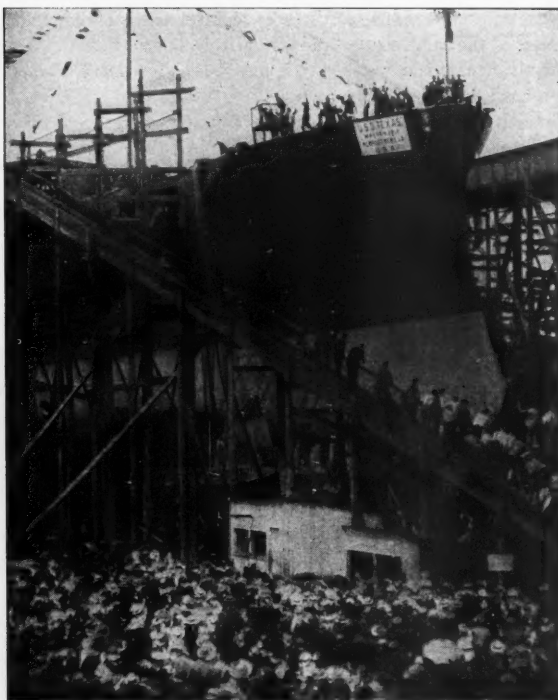
San Diego police drenching with fire-hose a religious meeting led by a woman, but obnoxious to the city authorities.

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THE LAUNCHING OF THE TEXAS.

The new battle-ship *Texas*, as she appears in the upper picture, will be not only the greatest fighting ship afloat, but will also be the first to carry 14-inch guns, of which she is to have ten. Her total cost is put at about \$10,000,000. She is 573 feet long, and is expected to have a speed of 21 knots. The launching of the *Texas* on May 18 at Newport News is shown below at the right, and the little lady at the left is Miss Claudia Lyon, daughter of Republican National Committeeman Cecil Lyon of Texas. She christened the new super-dreadnought and pulled the trigger which started the great hull down the ways. A sister ship of the *Texas*, the *New York*, is still under construction.

ANOTHER LORIMER VINDICATION

"A SECOND COAT OF WHITEWASH" appears to be the favorite newspaper characterization of the majority report of the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections reaffirming William Lorimer's title to a seat in the Senate. This report, as the *New York Sun* (Ind.) observes, "is not a half-hearted or apologetic document." The five Senators signing it, Dillingham (Rep., Vt.), Gamble (Rep., S. Dak.), Jones (Rep., Wash.), Fletcher (Dem., Ala.), and Johnston (Dem., Ala.), assert first of all that since no "new and substantial" evidence has been adduced, they can only reaffirm the Senate's previous vindication of Mr. Lorimer. The Illinois Senate's investigators, it will be remembered, unearthed much sensational evidence alleging the existence of a Lorimer fund, and obtained new bribery confessions. But tho the Senators named above had the benefit of all this testimony, they do not give it much credence and

emphatically declare their conviction that not only do "the personal integrity, the habits and life of Mr. Lorimer appear wholly exemplary and his personal character above reproach," but also that "no vote was secured for him by bribery," that no one raised a fund to be used to secure his election, and finally "that his election was the logical result of existing political conditions in the State of Illinois and was free from any corrupt practise."

This rejection of the new testimony, thinks the *Detroit Free Press* (Ind. Dem.), must command attention "even from those who are convinced that Lorimer's title to his seat is tainted by corrupt practises," for these Senators have heard and seen the witnesses on the stand, and are in a better position to judge than the general public. Further, the fact that the "plausible narratives so widely published" have "twice failed to impress careful investigators goes a long way to lessen their weight in the minds of reasonable persons."

But by far the greater number of editors, assuring us that they

speak for the vast majority of the American people, believe that the later evidence furnished whatever additional proof may have been needed of the taint of corruption in the Lorimer election. The plea that the Senate's previous action can not be reconsidered is dismissed by the *Chicago Tribune* (Rep.), as "the last stand" of the Lorimer defenders, a "desperate technicality" which "has no more application to this proceeding than has the nebular hypothesis." When, upon the receipt of the request from the Illinois State Senate, accompanied by 200 pages of sworn testimony taken by a committee of that body, the United States Senate decided unanimously to reopen the Lorimer case, no one raised this plea. For, according to *The Tribune*, even the able lawyers on Lorimer's side realized that it "is no bar when new evidence is adduced." Since then the Senate subcommittee has sat for months. While "the first Lorimer inquiry produced evidence comprized in one volume of less than 800 pages," "the record of the second investigation fills eight volumes of the same size"—and "it is this body of testimony which the Senate is now asked to ignore!" exclaims *The Tribune*, which has led the anti-Lorimer fight.

That there is no such evidence is easy to prove, ironically observes the *New York World* (Dem.). "All the anti-Lorimer witnesses lie, while truth shines brightly in the frank faces of all the Lorimer witnesses"; the Democratic legislators deserted their party from sheer weariness of the deadlock and "naturally turned to Lorimer," because of "his exalted reputation, great public services, and keen intellect"; the man who swore to bribery "did so to enrich himself at the expense of his reputa-

tion"; another, a confessed bribe-taker, "really did get \$2,500 dishonestly, presenting a shocking contrast to the austere character of other Illinois legislators, but he must have taken the money, not from the Lorimer people, as he supposed, but from the liquor interests." *The World* calls this excellent reasoning, "if anything, a little too skilful," but fears "it will not prove convincing to the country" which "looks to the Senate to follow the minority report and purge itself of the scandal of Lorimer."

And taking into consideration the previous anti-Lorimer votes of old members and the Progressive bearings of new Senators, the Washington correspondents are inclined to argue that such "purging" will soon be in order. The minority report, notes the *New York Evening Mail* (Rep.), "names the Illinois legislators whose votes were purchased, and tells just how they were purchased. It is positive." It is signed by Senators Kenyon (Rep., Ia.), Lea (Dem., Tenn.), and Kern (Dem., Ind.). One of the concluding paragraphs of this strong anti-Lorimer document reads as follows:

"Believing that the confessions of members of the legislature, strengthened by corroborating circumstances and by other evidence relating to members of the legislature who did not confess, established conclusively not only that at least ten votes were purchased for the purpose of electing William Lorimer to the Senate but that the record reeks and teems with evidence of a general scheme of corruption, we have no hesitancy in stating that the investigation establishes beyond contradiction that the election of William Lorimer was obtained by corrupt means, was therefore invalid."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

"THEODORE" means "Gift of God." Absolutely no comment.—*Columbia State*.

UNITED MINE WORKERS prefer to work the mine-owners rather than the mines.—*Wall Street Journal*.

ASTUTE business men are beginning to insist that their advertisements be put next to pure Roosevelt matter.—*Columbia State*.

WE rather fancy that the Paris police would find it impossible to capture all the taxicab robbers in New York.—*Charleston News and Courier*.

JUDGING by the majority report, Senator Lorimer would make good dark-horse timber for the G. O. P. convention.—*Baltimore Evening Sun*.

THUS far, no editors have been summoned to testify in the money-trust investigation.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times*.

IT may be that the 950,000 bags of coffee stored up in New York are held as a reserve in case the third cup of coffee comes into general usage.—*New York Evening Post*.

THE Taft leaders in Massachusetts may be right in saying their candidates lost 13,000 votes in the primaries by a blunder, but it was their blunder.—*New York World*.

THE sole reason for T. R.'s candidacy is out at last. He says, "The Presidency is a big school." All he wants is a post-graduate course of about four years.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times*.

THE magazine writer who got up an article on "The Forces Behind Taft" will not get the President's interest. What he is worrying about is "The Forces Before Taft."—*Philadelphia North American*.

IN seventeen precincts of a Minnesota county President Taft didn't receive a single vote at the primaries this week. Which shows that they are also hitting him in the wheat belt.—*Philadelphia North American*.

GUESS WHO?

A SMACK of Lord Cromer, Jeff Davis—a touch of him.

A little of Lincoln—not very much of him. Kitchener, Bismarck, and Germany's Will. Jupiter, Chamberlain, Buffalo Bill.

—Published in *The St. James Gazette* (London), about ten years ago, and now going the rounds of the daily press.

WHAT we need is not a new kind of coin, but more power to the old.—*Boston Herald*.

THE Colonel is at least leaving no adjective unturned to win the battle.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

THE one best bet is that Ban Johnson will not visit Royston, Ga., in the near future.—*Columbia State*.

WE expect to hear any day that Mr. Taft was really the one who wrote the Dear Maria letters.—*Washington Post*.

KING GEORGE made a spectacular trip in a submarine, indicating that he is a candidate for another term.—*Washington Post*.

THE neutral stand taken by *The Congressional Record* in this campaign has caused it to lose the confidence of many of its old subscribers.—*Emporia Gazette*.

IN spite of the little diversion on the subject of highballs and cocktails the issue in the Roosevelt campaign is the third cup of coffee.—*New York World*.

A PHILADELPHIA woman has been convicted of being a common scold. And yet they let the presidential candidates go free.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

JUAREZ is going to be captured again. What a lot of stirring anniversaries that town will have to celebrate one hundred years hence!—*Buffalo Express*.

MASSACHUSETTS man who is buying up second-hand false teeth may be preparing to spring something new in campaign emblems at Chicago.—*New York Herald*.

BALTIMORE proposes to put four delegates in a room. In order to make things interesting, may we suggest Harmon, Bryan, Hearst, and Gaynor?—*Charleston News and Courier*.

"THE HABIT OF IMMORTALITY" is the title of an article by Dr. Lyman Abbott in the current *Outlook*. The contributing editor would probably define it to mean a continuous third term.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

THE other day when a Federal judge inflicted the severest punishment he could think of upon an alleged undesirable citizen he reduced the said undesirable to the citizenship of Jane Addams, Anne Morgan, and Florence Kelley.—*Kansas City Star*.



Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

DOCTOR WILEY'S NEW BOSS.



ITALY'S MILITARY DIFFICULTIES

TO "CARRY the war into Africa" was a proverb indicating the last stage of a successful campaign. Italy has reversed the process. She has carried the war from Africa into Europe and practically left her operations in Tripoli uncompleted. Only a thin line of Tripolitan coast remains in her possession, yet the boast of Colonel Bompiani, in the *Corriere della Sera* (Rome), was that the advance into the sands should take place early in the year and would prove "a classic example of the manner in which a desert campaign should be carried out." Instead of carrying out this plan, Italy, discovering, says the *London Times*, "that the energies' center of gravity had neither been found nor struck," determined on a naval campaign in the *Ægean*. There her forces bombarded Samos and Rhodes, and occupied Stampalia as a naval base, and the Government organ, the *Tribuna* (Rome), proudly declares that Italy aims at "striking the enemy to the heart," and that "to-day Italy takes up the threads of her ancient and most glorious traditions." Says the military correspondent of *The Times*:

"People who want to strike Turkey to the heart have got their work cut out for them, because Turkey is a powerful military Empire, and her Moslem soldiers are brave and warlike. The object can be attained by forcing the Dardanelles and appearing before Constantinople, or by landing an army to beat the Turks, or by combined operations on sea and land, with or without allies."

Well, we find that the Italian fleet bombarded the entrance to the Dardanelles, a strait narrow and lined with powerful forts, but failed to entice into the open the weak Turkish fleet which is bottled up in the Sea of Marmora. All that has resulted so far is that the people of Constantinople have been suffering for the want of their imports and the wheat-ships of the Black Sea which bring their cargoes to every port in Europe have been cut off from the Mediterranean. This all comes about, as *The Westminster Gazette* (London) says, from Italy's miscalculation in opening the war, and her realization at length that she has entered upon an interminable struggle. To quote the words of this observer:

"The Italians in their dash upon Tripoli miscalculated not only the resisting-power of the Turks, but the disposition of the Arabs, who, they supposed, would welcome the invaders and cast off their allegiance to the Turks. The failure of this hypothesis left them unprepared for a serious and arduous campaign to subdue the country, and at the same time, they were cut off from strokes at the heart of the Ottoman Empire which might compel Turkey to let go of Tripoli."

By the step they have thus taken, pledges either actually given or implied have been broken by them, declares the *London Evening Standard*, which particularizes:

"It is not supposed to be a European war. When Italy started out upon her campaign, she endeavored to assuage the fears of the Chancelleries by declaring that the conflict would be localized. War would be waged in Northern Africa alone. The rest of the world should not be disturbed."

"But it is difficult to carry on war on the limited-liability system. It is like setting one room of a house on fire and trying to prevent the blaze spreading to the rest of the building. The Italian pledge was given on the assumption that the annexation of Tripoli would be a short and simple affair, a mere military and naval parade. This shows a reckless want of foresight."

Speaking of the time chosen for the Italian movements in the *Ægean* the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) remarks:

"The news of the various Italian operations in the *Ægean* Sea arrived at Constantinople at the very moment the Sultan was opening the second Ottoman Parliament. No doubt these operations were purposely undertaken on that precise day in order to produce a deep impression on the new deputies and to drive them on to take a conciliatory attitude in effecting a settlement of the Tripolitan affair."

Against this the *Liberté* (Paris) quotes from the speech from the throne made by the Sultan amid the thunder of the Italian cannonade:

"The war which has been called up by Italy in a manner alike contrary to justice and to international treaties still goes on in spite of the desire for peace manifested on all sides. We also desire peace, yet no end shall ever be put to this war, but on condition that our sovereign rights be maintained in their full power and integrity."

The Sultan was here merely expressing the views of the Young Turks, who feel that their all is

staked upon victory, declares the *London Spectator*, in which we read:

"The Young Turks have their back against the wall. They live by prestige alone. It is necessary for them to defend the cause of Islam against a Christian nation with extravagant scrupulousness, or they would suffer from the suspicion, which peculiarly attaches itself to reformers in Turkey, of being lukewarm in the faith. The Young Turks, in brief, can not afford to yield. Further, we must remember that the war in Tripoli is a very cheap war for Turkey."

But, observes the *Berlin Vorwaerts*, these recent military demonstrations, reconnaissances, and cannonades of the Italian fleet were not intended so much to hurt Turkey as to frighten the Powers into intervening and forcing the Sultan to hand over Tripoli to Victor Emmanuel, and we are told:

"The threatening naval demonstration made by Italy in the *Ægean* Sea and at the entrance of the Dardanelles evidently had its origin in no hope of achieving a great military triumph. It rather aimed at producing a diplomatic effect upon the Porte and the Powers of Europe. But even if it professes to be a demonstration and nothing more, it may prove an enterprise

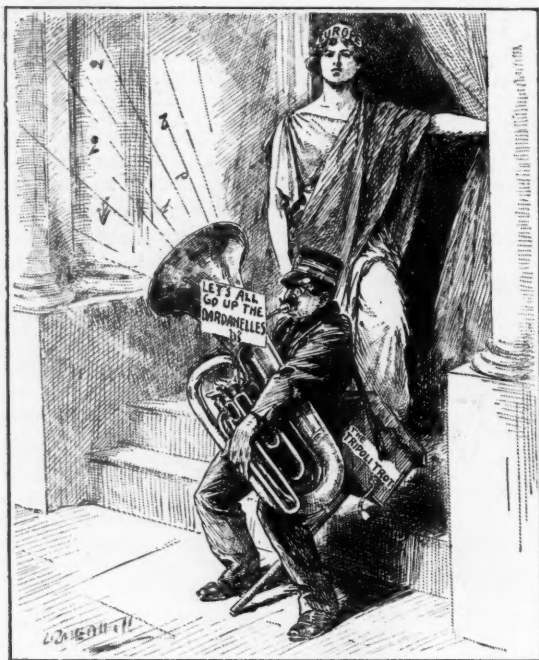


THE PLACID TURK.

—Amsterdamer.

very disturbing and dangerous to the present international crisis."

While Constantinople papers, such as the *Ikdam*, deride the "blustering Italian Navy," the *Tanin* ironically supposes that the bombardment was "a polite salute fired at the opening of



SHOCK TACTICS.

EUROPA (to Italy, who has temporarily discarded the barrel organ in favor of the bombardment)—"If you go on like that, young man, you'll get yourself disliked."

ITALY—"Well, that's better than not being noticed at all."
—*Punch* (London).

the Ottoman Parliament." The London *Outlook* remarks more seriously that Italy is acting in an unworthy manner and that

"It really must appear to the unprejudiced observer that a real battle by the hundred and fifty thousand troops under the Cross of Savoy in Tripoli would be a more valorous method of proving the superiority of Italy over Enver Bey and the Turko-Arabs."

The same paper reflects that "the food-supply of half a dozen friendly nations" might be imperiled by such random tactics if Turkey should be forced to keep the Dardanelles closed, for Odessa, which lies at the door of the great wheat-producing area of southern Russia, distributes annually through the mercantile navies of all nations some \$50,000,000 worth of grain, most of which passes through the Dardanelles. On this point the London *Statist* remarks:

"At the present moment there are in the Dardanelles a large number of trading-ships loaded with grain and other produce, much of which is perishable, and therefore might become useless if the sailing of those vessels were to be retarded. The ships belong not only to the countries just referred to [France, Russia, Rumania, and Greece]. They belong also to our own and other countries. And it need hardly be pointed out that the longer they were kept lying idle in the Straits the greater would be the cost to their owners; while, as already said, the cargoes might be either partially or wholly damaged. Thus, it is not alone the countries of export that are affected; so also are the countries of import. Even this statement does not complete the case, for, as the labor unrest all over the world has brought home to the whole of us, the cost of living just now is exceedingly great. Therefore, if these vessels were to be detained, and it became impossible without much augmented expense to get grain from the Black Sea and Danubian countries to the markets of Western and Central Europe, the cost of living would undoubtedly be enhanced, and much inconvenience might result."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

JAPAN ON THE MAGDALENA BAY SCARE

JUDGING from the tone of the leading Tokyo newspapers, Japan no longer shows any worry over the utterances of our alarmist newspapers and statesmen. The phantom of the Japanese invasion of Mexico and our possessions in the Pacific is, they think, conjured up by our armament-builders or our big interests, which have their own axes to grind. The Tokyo press made no comment upon Major-General Carter's recent statement before a House committee that Hawaii is at Japan's mercy, as there were in the islands some 30,000 ex-soldiers from the Mikado's Empire. As for Senator Lodge's Magdalena Bay resolution, some papers seem rather amused by it, while others regard it as of little or no importance. And this, the *Japan Times* (Tokyo) thinks, is a great improvement of the situation, when we remember the serious concern which the Japanese press used to show over such utterances. In the clever expression of this English organ of the Japanese Government, the Japanese war-scare in America "is manufactured for home consumption, not for export," and the Japanese press now know it pretty well.

Nevertheless, there are some editorial observations on the Magdalena Bay incident which furnish food for reflection on our part. The *Kokumin* (Tokyo), for example, says it is thankful that Japan is free from such shipbuilders, gun-makers, and other interests as would not scruple to abuse the name of a friendly Power in their propaganda for the expansion of armaments. This journal assures us of the warm feeling which the Japanese invariably entertain toward us, and says:

"There is absolutely nothing which would cause the estrangement of the two nations. Senator Lodge's utterances on Magdalena Bay none of us take seriously. Even the immigration question is not a vital one, as far as Japan is concerned. There is ample room for our surplus population in the territories we have recently acquired. The cooperation of the two nations is extremely desirable, especially at this moment, when they are to play principal parts in the great task of regenerating China."

To the Tokyo *Asahi* the Magdalena Bay affair appears to be the creation of Mr. Hearst and his newspapers, while the *Yorodzu* (Tokyo) characterizes Senator Lodge's utterances as "silly and frivolous." "The worst of it all is," the *Yorodzu* adds, "that the Senator from Massachusetts seems to be regarded as the greatest authority on international affairs in the Senate." The



THE INTERVENTION OF THE POWERS.

DIPLOMACY—"Onward, my children! But be prudent."

—*Pasquino* (Turin).

Tokyo *Asahi* describes what it believes to be the fabrication of the Hearst newspapers in these words:

"The Hearst family owns some 460,000 acres of land on the Rio Grande, within the Mexican territory. This land is valued at three to five dollars per acre, and even at that price Mr. Hearst can find nobody who would take any interest in the land.



ITALY—"Victory! I've got him!"
—Borsszem Janko (Vienna).



FRANCE AND ITALY BOTH FIND THEIR AFRICAN WIVES
SOMEWHAT REFRACTORY.
—Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

MEDITERRANEAN WAR SKETCHES.

Yet he is determined to turn it into a profitable investment. So he is ever on the alert to make capital of any insignificant incident with the one fixt aim of creating international complications between the United States and Mexico, which would ultimately end in the annexation of Mexico by the United States. Mr. Hearst knows, as well as anybody else under the sun, that the fishing concession obtained by a Japanese whaling concern has nothing whatever to do with Magdalena Bay, and that the concession is of the same nature as that conferred by Mexico upon other foreign concerns. Yet his papers do not hesitate to manufacture news and distort facts at the expense of decency and of friendly relations between Japan and America."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MORE RAGE AT THE MONROE DOCTRINE

OUR BENEVOLENT PROTECTION of the Latin-American republics under the Doctrine of Monroe does not seem to be appreciated by all of them. Some suspect we are merely using it as a mask to conceal our own piratical designs. The Monroe Doctrine is a double-edged sword of Damocles suspended over the head of the Central and South American peoples, in the opinion of the *Diario*, published in the City of Mexico. It threatens their independence and their interests, and asserts the domination of the United States over the Latin republics, we are informed, and it is described as merely an insolent expression of North American imperialism, which claims the hegemony from the river St. Lawrence to the Straits of Magellan, and can not for a moment be accepted as just and right by the peoples of that great region. The strong terms in which this paper states its opinion may be judged from the following quotation from a recent editorial:

"The Monroe Doctrine is a weapon which the Government at Washington has employed to injure European interests in Latin America by flourishing in the eyes of the European Governments the pretensions of domination over those states. With this weapon they have attacked the political interests of those states, their domestic sovereignty and their right to independence, on the pretext of preserving peace, of preserving intact American

interests, and finally of preventing European Powers from advancing any claims to occupy any part of the territory of the continent."

The writer proceeds to say that there is no real foundation for the doctrine. The United States really has no rights in the Latin states. Our claims are styled merely the outcome of North American territorial ambition. The origin and development of the Monroe Doctrine are thus discussed:

"The true Monroe Doctrine would simply stand for a union of Uncle Sam and all the representatives of Latin America, inspired to maintain in the common interest the integrity and independence of all the free peoples of America who formerly belonged to the dominion of Spain. In this interpretation, which is the true one, the Monroe Doctrine would not stand for North American selfishness to the exclusion of continental interests, which prompt all the peoples of the territory to defend themselves against European aggressions and preserve their territorial integrity, relying for help upon the United States. But Uncle Sam, armed with the heavy bludgeon of his policy, belabors the warlike or revolutionary republics, and collects the debts of other nations with the moderate rake-off of 80 per cent. There is in this matter no community of interests between Uncle Sam and the Latin peoples and Governments. Their interests are rather opposed to each other. Europe respects the high-handed policy of the United States because it can use it in case of national disturbances to collect debts more or less legitimate, and so Europe recognizes the debt-collector, the belaborer of the peoples, who is playing for his own hand regardless of Latin-American interests."

Uncle Sam bestrides South America "like a colossus." He buys up bad debts, we read, and threatens occupation if they are not paid. This is his view of the Monroe Doctrine:

"With one foot in Cuba and the other in Panama, he rests his whole trunk in Central America. He buys up the debts of swindling peoples and, instead of collecting them and making the creditors pay, he fills the territory of the involved peoples with his financial agents, with the manifest intention of proceeding from financial intervention to a protectorate or annexation pure and simple.

"Away then with this benevolent Monroe Doctrine! It is very far from a doctrine by which all interests may be equally protected, or may be held equally sacred in all the countries it

concerns. Instead of that, it is a doctrine of absorption and annihilates the interests of the parties affected."

This writer encourages the peoples of Latin America to repudiate the doctrine as a wolf in sheep's clothing. If allowed and submitted to, it would bring ruin and servitude upon them. Hence we read:

"The North American doctrine of hegemony in the Latin republics would rob these peoples of their sovereignty at home and abroad. North American imperialism would force them to sacrifice their independence to the expansion of the United States over the whole continent. The Doctrine of Monroe is the shield and buckler of United States aggression; it is a sword suspended by a hair over the Latin continent. Imperialism is a boundless ocean which threatens to engulf this constellation of free peoples."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

OSPINA REBUKED AT HOME

IT MAY BE that General Ospina thought he would make a great hit with the people of Colombia when he wrote our State Department that Secretary Knox's proposed visit there would be inopportune on account of the misunderstanding over the way we aided the Panama secession. If so, he seemingly made the mistake of his life, for his Government not only called him back home, but the press of Bogota have united in giving him such a wiggling as few diplomats experience. They reflect severely upon his "impertinence" and brashness, and remark that he acted like a freshman in the school of diplomacy, puffed up by an inflated idea of his own importance. Ospina is especially blamed because he acted on his own initiative and without consulting the Colombian Chancellery. The *Tiempo* (Bogota) says no one can imagine "the reasons which induced General Ospina to act as he did," and blames "the folly of the plenipotentiary" which "might have caused serious trouble to the country and the Government." The *Sociedad* speaks in the same tone as follows:

"General Ospina might have maintained an attitude as high and mighty as he chose, provided he observed the forms of international courtesy and did not venture to compromise his Government without consulting the authorities at home. His publication of a letter of warning to Secretary Knox is inexplicable and admits of no justification. Our position as a weak people may sometimes impose upon us conditions which conflict with our character and temperament. The office of General Ospina as our diplomatic representative in the United States required in its exercise the most delicate cautiousness, and a prudence above suspicion. This was all the more requisite because as a son of Colombia his instinct in all such negotiations should have taught him that the tide of error ever runs fast and that the gulf of blunder is always most alluring when it is deepest."

The *Liberal* remarks more crisply and cruelly:

"The muddle in which General Ospina involved himself is one that a first-year student of diplomacy would have avoided."

The *Nuevo Tiempo* says in a similar tone:

"General Ospina by sending a negative reply to the note of Mr. Knox without previously consulting the Colombian Government committed a grievous blunder, which he certainly aggravated by publishing the correspondence. These two errors place General Ospina in a very unhappy position and bar him forever from the diplomatic service of this country."

The *Gaceta Republicana* declares that the action of Ospina "is quite inexplicable," and adds:

"We do not see how Mr. Ospina had any right to refuse, in the name of Colombia, the visit projected by a high American official at this particular time; nor can we conjecture any reason he could have for making so important a decision without previously consulting the Colombian Government. Serious indeed has been the irregularity of Mr. Ospina's conduct, and amply justified is the Government in suspending him from office."

Other papers, the *Espiritu Nuevo* and the *Republicano*, and even the brother of Ospina, Dr. Mariano Ospina Vasquez, in a letter to the *Argentina* (Buenos Aires), speak in similar terms of disapprobation.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE DANGER OF BIG SHIPS

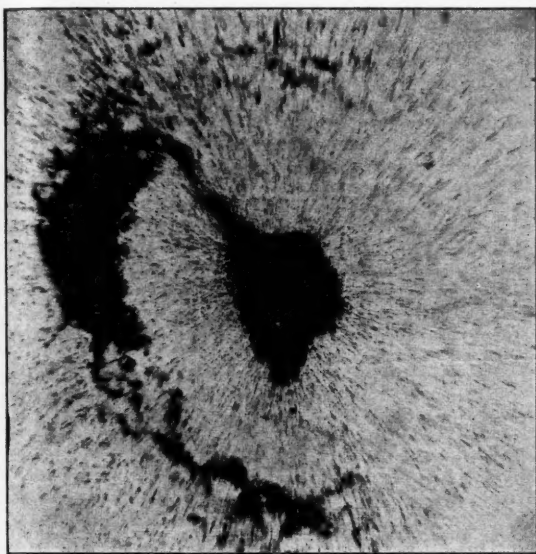
SHIPS MAY BE BUILT too huge for profit or safety, asserts the London *Economist*, which for the last three or four years has strenuously combated the new mania for building monster vessels, either for peace or war. This it says apropos of the fate of the *Titanic*, which, when it was launched, was the biggest ship ever floated. But the mania still prevails, and the Germans are bitten by it. We learn from the press that the new liner *Imperator*, launched last week, is nearly 4,000 tons heavier than the *Titanic*, and has a length of 900 feet, or more than four city blocks. She has a beam of 96 feet, and her essential structure weighs 50,000 tons. She will have a Ritz restaurant and a swimming-pool. She has a double bottom and coal-bunkers at the sides, which gives her a double skin. She is equipped with a series of transverse bulkheads, which are closed by hydraulic power controlled from the bridge.

The *Economist* thinks the British Admiralty is largely to blame for starting the craze. The dreadnought fashion was introduced by British naval designers, and has already cost the taxpayers of the world "almost incredible millions." To quote further:

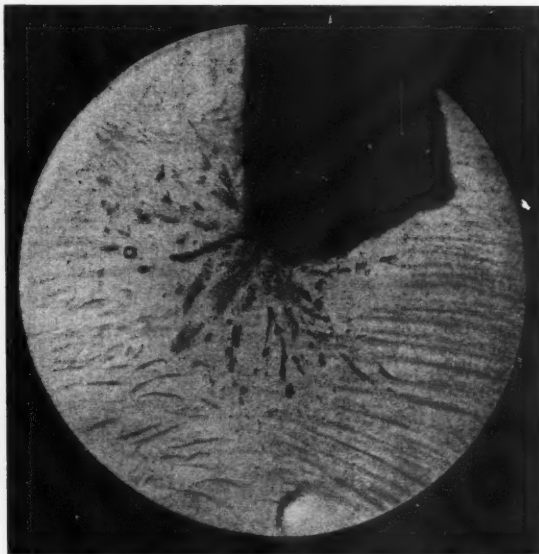
"The dreadnought mania, after provoking a rivalry very profitable to the great armament interests all over the world, was speedily reproduced in the merchant service, with the help of big shipbuilders, who wanted to 'lick creation.' At that time the great American lines had already reached what we think will prove to be the best size and the most reasonable speed, combining safety with comfort and economy. There are many shipping experts and experienced navigators who said before the awful disaster to the *Titanic*, and before the proofs that have been multiplying in the last few months of the unmanageability of super-ships, that ships of the type of the *Baltic*, steady as a rock, would require a very great deal of beating. It is quite easy to prove, as a matter of naval finance, that the British fleet at the present moment would have been far more powerful, both relatively and absolutely, at a much smaller expense, if the dreadnought and the super-dreadnought had not been introduced; and the utter waste of the system could not be better illustrated than by Mr. Churchill's appeal at Glasgow for a huge expenditure on deepening and widening docks in order to provide for the bigger and bigger ships which this madly foolish policy seeks to perpetuate."

Apropos of the *Titanic* disaster, Mr. Alfred Egar, a marine specialist, writes to the same effect in the London *Morning Post*. "There is no dry-dock accommodation for these huge boats," he remarks. "There is not a single harbor on our coast which an original dreadnought, let alone a super-dreadnought, could get into, and the same is true of a big ship like the *Titanic*." But the main argument against big ships is thus stated:

"The building and running of these monster ships involve too great a concentration of life and wealth in a single bottom. This is, perhaps, a sweeping statement, but it can be tested and proved by a reference to the marine-insurance market, and there is a growing feeling among underwriters that they are called upon to bear too heavy a risk when they insure the enormous hulls and cargoes of the North Atlantic liners. The full value can not be covered without overstraining the resources of the market, and the White Star owners are only partially insured by the policies which they have taken out. If the shipbuilder had really conquered the dangers of the sea, he might make his vessels as large as he pleased; but after every safeguard has been taken, after the Mareconigraph and the submarine signals have been installed, after all the water-tight compartments have been constructed, the sea is still the master, and no vessel in the world can be pronounced safe."



FRAGMENT OF CONJUNCTIVE TISSUE IN FULL GROWTH.
The central black portion is the primitive portion.



FRAGMENT OF CARTILAGE AT THE BEGINNING OF ITS GROWTH.
The new cells radiate in all directions; the stripes are in the bouillon.

GROWTH OF LIVING TISSUES OUTSIDE THE ORGANISM.

POTENTIAL IMMORTALITY

PHYSIOLOGISTS have long recognized that the life of an organism itself and that of its separate cells, or even of its organs, are not the same thing. There may be dead cells, or aggregates of cells, in a living body, and conversely cells may live for some time after the body of which they form a part has passed away. It is now known that parts of an organism—bits consisting of living cells—may be kept alive apart from the body, and that they may even grow, if provided with material for the purpose. Some of the experiments bearing on this fact have been briefly described or mentioned in these pages. The latest are those recently reported by Dr. Carrel, the director of the Rockefeller Institute in New York, in *The Journal of Experimental Medicine*. We translate below from *L'Illustration* (Paris, April 13) a popular account of the whole series of experiments. Says this magazine:

"The first trials had only relative success. Fragments of tissues and organs were placed in plasma and kept at a proper temperature. At the end of two to fifteen days a new tissue formed around the primitive tissue, but soon the growth became less rapid, decreasing little by little till it stopt completely. Life could sometimes be prolonged by transplantation of the tissue to a new medium of nutrition, but death always supervened after this had been done two or three times.

"As Professor Pozzi has remarked, these results made it possible to suppose that death, instead of being the necessary end of the life of tissues outside of the organism, is due simply to accidental causes like the accumulation of waste products around the cells, or the exhaustion of the nutritive medium. This hypothesis accords with Metchnikoff's theories on the causes of old age and death; if it is correct, the rejuvenation of aging cultures would be theoretically possible. This was then attempted.

"Cultures of conjunctive tissue whose activity had become sluggish were washed for several minutes in Ringer's solution and placed in a new medium. Their growth soon became more rapid. By successive cultivation and washing they could be maintained in a state of full activity for more than a month. This result confirmed the hypothesis: it was proved that age

and death in such cultures are—at least within certain limits—accidental phenomena. Hence could be foreseen the possibility of keeping tissues, separate from an organism, permanently alive during a greater or less time. It only remained to find a way to do this.

"Dr. Carrel had recourse to what he calls a state of 'interrupted' or 'alternating' life. This interrupted life was obtained by throwing the cultures alternately into two different states—a state of 'manifest' life during which the tissue develops, uses up its nutritive medium, and surrounds itself with waste products, and a state of 'latent' life, during which it is relieved of these foreign substances to be then replaced in a new medium.

"In a few words, this is how Dr. Carrel proceeded:

"The tissue, fresh, or preserved for a day or two, is cut into small fragments in a special liquid called 'Ringer's solution.' These bits are placed on plates and covered with a thin layer of plasma made of distilled water and extracts of muscle or embryo. The cultures are then placed in an oven at the natural temperature of the organism, where they develop rapidly; little by little new cells are seen to protrude from the primitive fragment; this is the state of 'manifest' life.

"As soon as the rapidity of growth diminishes, at the end of about two to six days, the plates are taken from the oven to subject the cells to a period of 'latent' life. For this the culture is introduced into a tube containing Ringer's solution kept at the temperature of +1° Centigrade [34° F.]. The culture is allowed to cleanse itself and get rid of its organic waste for a time that varies generally from one to twenty-four hours.

"The culture is then replaced in the oven with its nutritious plasma as before. The growth of the cells recommences, and as soon as it ceases a second period of 'latent' life is prepared. And so on.

"Thus is realized the 'alternating life,' formed of a series of periods of activity and repose, like the life of a plant whose vegetation is interrupted annually by winter. During each phase of 'manifest' life, the primitive fragment surrounds itself with a new layer of cells with a rapidity that is variable, but is often as great after the fortieth day as at the beginning of the 'life.'

"The maximum duration of the life of the cultures observed in the course of these experiments was 61 days. Death was

always caused by microbial infections when the tissues were still in full activity.

"Now, as Professor Pozzi does not hesitate to say, it is credible that we may be able to maintain tissues in a state of manifest life in a permanent way outside the organism. It would seem that the problem is mainly one of asepsis. Is this to say that we shall succeed in preserving in a tank the leg of a man who has

tically as to the nature of the supposed proliferation of tissue-cells *in vitro* [in laboratory vessels]. Some of the cell elements undoubtedly appear to multiply, but the phenomenon, they say, is susceptible of a very different explanation."

The entire subject was vigorously debated before a recent medical convention. We read:

"Among those who had repeated the English and American experiments were Pfeiffer and Praussnitz, while others present had had opportunity to study the preparations. Praussnitz explains the phenomenon as follows: The tissue placed in the culture medium undergoes autolytic changes which result in an aseptic necrobiosis [gradual local death or degeneration, as in old age]. The connective-tissue cells either migrate or are washed out into the nutrient plasma. That they may proliferate is not impossible, but strict proofs have not thus far been supplied. The speaker had experimented only with adult tissues, the reason being that the novelty of the discovery obtained only for fully developed structures. That embryonal tissue can continue to grow *in vitro* is not apparently in dispute, but it has commonly been denied that adult tissues possess the same property. That the connective-tissue cells of the latter do not undergo true proliferation is said to be evident from a comparison with the intracellular finds seen in actual growth. . . . The entire subject is of course one for earnest and patient investigation."

SAFETY HELMET FOR AVIATORS—The highest award in the class for aviators' safety appliances at the recent safety exhibit of the Aerial League in Paris, says *Aircraft* (New York), was a medal won by M. Gouttes, 50 Avenue de la Grande Armée, inventor of the Roold safety helmet. We read:

"The Roold helmet has the appearance of a modified colonial hat, and is made of cork, rubber, padding, and leather in such a manner as to protect an aviator's head. There is a space between the outer and inner sections of the helmet which is thickly padded with what is termed 'fibre metallique,' an elastic padding which absorbs the shocks, and prevents injury to the skull. Many fatal accidents have been avoided by the use of these helmets, and many testimonials have been written in their praise, Aviators Deletang, chief pilot of the Clement-



Courtesy of "The Edison Monthly."

ONE OF THE 80-HORSE-POWER ELECTRIC HOISTS
On the new Woolworth Building.

been executed or killed by an accident, and three months or a year later attach this living leg to the thigh of a millionaire? Certainly not. No physiologist will admit the possibility of preserving alive, outside the organism, such an extremely complex assemblage of vessels and tissues as that composing a limb.

"But at the present time Professor Carrel foresees a method of treating aneurisms by removing the diseased part of the artery and replacing it by a section of a vein, taken from another subject, which little by little will arterialize. As for the transplantation of organs, such as the kidney or spleen, or of limbs, nothing forbids us, *a priori*, to foresee its possibility, assuming that there will be only a brief delay in which the limb to be transplanted must be preserved.

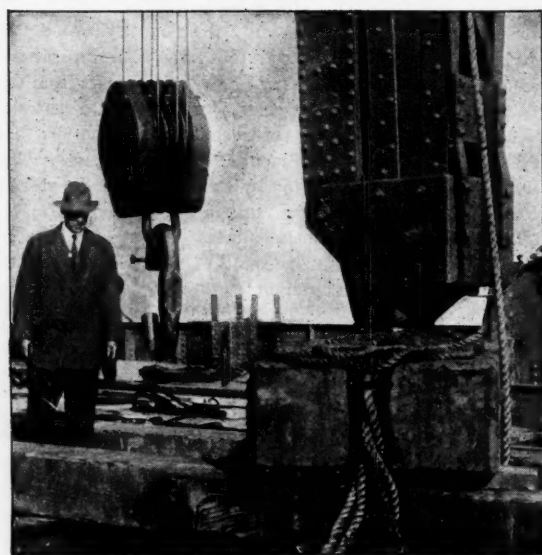
"But while concluding that Dr. Carrel's methods constitute a remarkable forward step in the surgeon's art, we should be careful not to base extravagant speculations upon it."

In an editorial on Dr. Carrel's results, in *The Medical Record* (New York, May 11), we find these additional interesting particulars:

"The morphological characters of the tissues grown outside of the organism have been carefully studied and have been found to vary according to the technic employed in the cultivation of these tissues. Of greater interest, however, were the dynamic characters acquired by the cultures. The rate of growth was influenced by the nature of the medium, its osmotic tension, the way in which the plasma was cut, the amount of old plasma left around the cells, the form of the culture, and the frequency of its passages. It seems that the older a culture was, the quicker it grew. Generally the cultures remained very small in spite of their constant growth, and frequently they diminished in size as the result of mechanical injury, concentration of the medium, and microbe infection."

Some foreign physiologists, we are told in recent reports, are looking somewhat askance upon Carrel's results. The result may be correct, say these doubters, but the proof is not yet satisfactory. Says *The Medical Record* (April 27):

"Leading pathologists in Germany who have repeated the original experiments have expressed themselves somewhat skept-



Courtesy of "The Edison Monthly."

AN IDEA OF THE SIZE

Of the mast and boom and the weight of the block required to hoist the steel girders may be had from this picture.

Bayard firm; Lieutenant Ludman, officer aviator; Frey, Tabuteau, d'Hespel, and others testifying to having had falls from heights of 60 meters or less, and landing on their heads, without receiving serious injury, owing to the protection afforded by the Roold helmets."

BUILDING BY ELECTRIC POWER

OUR TALLEST SKY-SCRAPER not only defies the lightning, but actually uses the electric "fluid" to lift itself skyward. All the work not done by hand on the great Woolworth Building in New York is accomplished by electric power. The structure, when finished, will be 55 stories tall, 750 feet, eclipsing both the famous Singer and Metropolitan towers and ranking next to the Eiffel tower as the loftiest thing ever reared by the hand of man. A writer in *The Edison Monthly* (New York, May) tells us that, in the construction of this sky-scraper, electricity is lifting no less than 130,000 tons of steel, brick, and stone, some of it to the full height of 750 feet above the sidewalk. Six, eight-, and ten-horse trucks are required to haul the giant girders from the docks to the building; there they are fastened to a slender cable and hoisted to their position at the top of the structure. In the completed skeleton will be 21,000 tons of steel, while to cover it will be required 50,000 tons of brick, 7,500 tons of which are glazed-finish terra-cotta for the exterior. Says the writer, in part:

"To hoist the steel and set it in place are six derricks driven by eighty-horse-power motors. Four of these followed the course of construction to the twenty-sixth floor, the limit of the building proper, after which two proceeded with the tower work as far as the fortieth floor, from which one of the derricks kept pace with the work. The hoisting-engines and motors are seldom moved. They remain several floors below the working level, the cables, of course, running through the structure from the drums to the block and tackle on the lifting-apparatus itself. A telephone system supplemented by pull-bell signals is employed by the operators in directing the work, for the motorman of the derrick acts entirely on signal, just as the engineer of an ocean liner drives his ship entirely by the bells from the bridge. Only in the erection of a modern sky-scraper the bridge is seldom more than a plank extending over the edge of the floor, while the lookout, instead of being in the crow's nest at the masthead, rides through space on the see-sawing girder. The work of the hoist is by no means completed with the safe delivery of the steel at the top floor; it must all be fitted together, and so skilled have the workers become, and so expert are they with their signals, that the beams are guided into place with little friction and loss of energy.

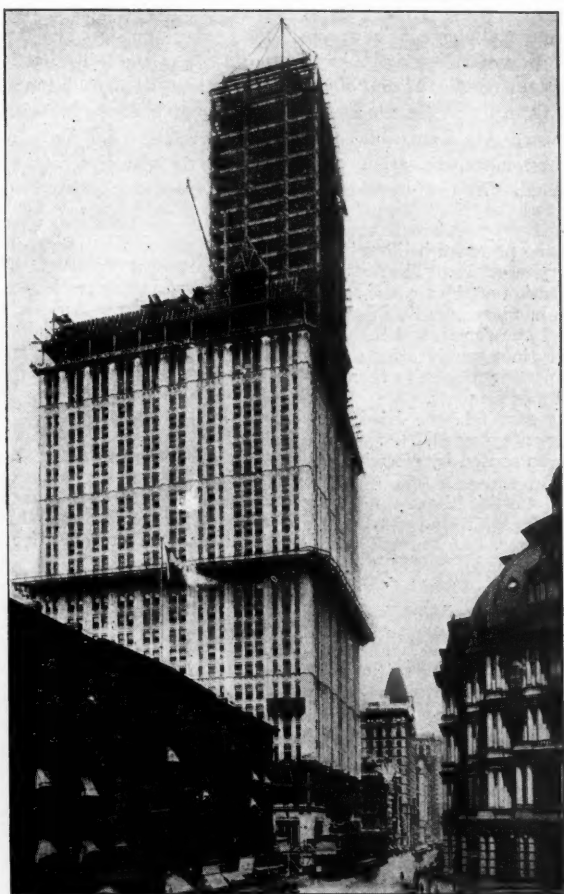
"Altho steel-hoisting is thrilling, and to a certain degree picturesque, as it is watched daily by thousands from the City Hall Park and the Post-office, it is far from being the heaviest part of the work. Seventeen million brick, weighing 42,500 tons, and 7,500 tons of terra-cotta are also used, but they are carried to the bricklayers in prosaic wheelbarrows, and on every-day hod-hoists. Six of the hoists are operated

by forty-horse-power motors and four by fifty-horse-power motors.

"Cement and concrete are mixt in the basement, the machines, four in number, being operated by fifteen-horse-power motors. A plumbing system is necessary, and temporary pipes lead to hydrants, two fifteen-horse-power motors keeping the water in circulation. Another motor of fifty horse-power pumps rain-water and leakage out of the basement.

"There are two compressor plants on the work: one for the steam riveters and drills and the other for shooting cement.

Seventy-five horse-power are required for the riveters, and all day long their galling-gun fusillade is heard. The electrical installation amounts to about twelve hundred horse-power in motors, two hundred are lights, and about two thousand incandescent lamps. A force of six electricians is kept constantly busy looking after the wiring."



Photograph by Paul Thompson.

ONLY THREE-QUARTERS DONE.

Fifteen more stories are to be piled on top of the forty seen here before the summit is reached, and electricity will do it.

OXYGEN AS AN INTOXICANT—

Is oxygen an intoxicant? As a constituent of the air it is not only harmless but necessary to life. But it does not hold that constituents of a harmless mixture are themselves devoid of harm when administered in a pure state. Oxalic acid, for instance, is the sour element in many edible plants, but taken pure it is an active poison. The pertinence of this question at the present time appears from the following paragraphs in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, May 4):

"It was recently asked if the authorities in charge of the Olympic games, this year to be held in Stockholm, would permit the competitors to carry oxygen bags to take whiffs from while they run; it was contended—and this by so eminent a scientist as Sir Edwin Ray Lankester—that 'as oxygen gas is not a drug, but as natural an article of consumption as water, there seems to be no reason why the runner should be disqualified from refreshing himself with it, as he may with water or soup.' Oxygen gas is a drug in the sense that it has therapeutic value in affections of impaired respiration, such as comas and lobar pneumonia. Otherwise, pure oxygen is as deleterious as any stimulant, for the stimulation is followed by depression. Frequent intoxication by this means must inevitably exhaust the vitality and shorten life. Nor is it true that 'pure oxygen is as natural an article of consumption as water.' Oxygen is safe for those in health only in its mixture, as atmospheric air, with several parts of nitrogen. This is the only suitable form of oxygen inhalation for normal individuals—the form to which human and all other life has during the ages become adapted. Meddling with nature is bound to be disastrous in the long run. Athletes have before this been given 'jags' of undiluted oxygen, to stimulate them to outdistance their opponents. But such oxygen-made records will not for a moment stand in the estimation of a true sportsman, because they are not made under the conditions with which human life must ordinarily cope. Besides, such 'sport' must inevitably invite collapse, ruined myocardia, and premature death."

THE DRY-AIR CURE

A NEW DEVICE for treating wounds or diseased surfaces with pure, dry air, generally applied in the form of a "spray," has recently been invented and used with success in Germany. The value of dry air in the treatment of surgical cases, as well as in affections such as catarrhs of the mucous membrane, certain skin diseases, and dentistry, is well recognized, and is due to the fact that few bacteria can live without moisture. Its application in practise, however, has been hitherto attended with difficulties, the apparatus in use being more or less imperfect. The new device mentioned above is the invention of Prof. R. Kutner, head of the "Empress Frederick House" of Berlin. It is described in *Prometheus* (Berlin, March 30) as consisting essentially of a bellows driven by an electric motor, a row of drying-bottles, and a tube fitted with changeable nozzles for delivering the dried and purified air-current to various parts of the body, as local conditions demand. We read more details as follows:

"The stream of air drawn in by the powerful bellows passes through a tube into a battery of drying-flasks. The first contains refined kerosene for the purification of the air, the second and third hold pumice-stone, which has been sterilized by heat and saturated with sulfuric acid, and the fourth and fifth hold unslaked lime or caustic soda. The place provided for a sixth flask furnishes the possibility of imparting a definite therapeutic effect to the dried air by special medicaments.

"By means of a lever controlling a switch, the dried air is directed at will either into a refrigerating-vessel, . . . or into a tin cylinder in which the air can be heated by electricity to any required degree.

"The quantity of air is regulated by a third lever controlling a valve, through which the superfluous air finds exit. The temperature is read from a thermometer. At the exit of the tin cylinder is a tube ending in an attachment to which special devices can be fastened and changed at will.

"For skin treatment and wounds a nozzle delivering a spray or douche of air is employed, while inhalations through mouth or nose are managed by masks or contrivances of glass. For treating the mucous membrane of special organs, such as the nose, ear, or cavities of the teeth, tube-shaped devices variously adapted to specific requirements are used.

"Dr. Kutner finds the best results are obtained from the spray or douche of dry air."

Since caustic soda deliquesces in the presence of moisture, it can be used as a measure of dryness, while the quantity delivered is easily controlled by regulation of the bellows and the electric motor. Owing to the rapid evaporation produced by the current, the patient feels even comparatively high temperatures (50° Centigrade or more) as cooling. It is obvious that much more rapid curative effects are obtainable by such an application of large volumes of dry air of any temperature required than could be gained by such quantities as the patient would be capable of breathing. The apparatus is not suitable for self-treatment. It needs to be most carefully manipulated by a trained physician since in many cases a complete dryness is undesirable, especially in the deeper tissues of the body, where a relative amount of moisture is necessary to health. "Complete drying in such instances," we are told, "would resemble mummification." The temperature, also, must be determined by an expert. For the treatment of the outer surface of the body different temperatures are required from those used with the mucous membranes and interior cavities. It is frequently advisable, also, to combine the antibacterial effect of the drying action with the similar effect produced by low temperatures.

Thus far this treatment is said to have given much satisfaction. Not only have secretions been diminished, but complete cures have been effected in many cases, while as yet no deleterious consequences have been observed.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHAT EDISON LEARNED IN GERMANY

THOMAS A. EDISON has been visiting German factories and has been telling of what he saw, in picturesque language. His experiences made him think, and what he says will doubtless cause thought in others who have perhaps underrated the Germans as inventors and manufacturers. Mr. Edison finds that in the factory, as elsewhere, they are primarily students. Our factories, he says, have a "champagne atmosphere." We shout, "Hurrah, boys," and go at it with a whoop, while the more serious German is thinking it all out. We skim the cream. So does the German—and then he makes a big profit out of the milk that is left. In German factories, says Mr. Edison, we find "a brand of creative work" different from that found in most American factories; a better mechanism "for corraling vital ideas." This is noticeable first in their research laboratories. Says the inventor, as interviewed for *Factory* (New York, May):

"At the great Badesch chemical works, two hundred research workers are engaged upon investigations that mean continual new commercial products. The thorough, careful way in which this concern makes researches in therapeutics may well be considered by every American manufacturer, whether he makes synthetic indigo, sulfonal, food-products, or metal goods.

"In this country we go in for the obvious products, the ones we can get quickly and easily. Just as we throw away slabs at the lumber-mill, so we lose by-products simply because we do not think it worth while to bother with intricate processes or undiscovered uses. The Germans have proved that it is worth while, that it pays to study details.

"Vast industries are built on research work; what are known to-day as the coal-tar products and a host of chemicals, anilin colors, benzol, creosote, and so on, all have been developed by German manufacturers after they have spent years in experimental and research work.

"The same policy, the same attitude of studying to find better ways and new by-products is illustrated in all sorts of German industries. Great quantities of finer chemicals are made by the Germans from stuff we throw out in this country as worthless. Go into our coal-coking district or the ordinary gas-plant; material is thrown out as worthless which the Germans are developing into salable products. Here and there in this country you will find a factory where research is conducted and marketable products developed, but, as a whole, American manufacturers do not take this point of view."

Built on this research work as a foundation, Mr. Edison found quality and care taken to maintain it. He discovered that "they paint things on the under side in Germany." Their claims do not rest on having the biggest or the heaviest or the most superlative product of any kind. Mr. Edison went on to say:

"In one factory in Germany, I noticed some castings turned out for export to the United States. They were wonderfully smooth and free from blow-holes. I remembered that many of the finer castings for automobiles and similar products are sent to America from Germany. There is enormous waste in American foundries because castings are habitually made so badly that a large percentage has to be thrown out. Comparatively speaking, we do things in a rough-and-tumble way.

"In Germany you see nothing of this sort. There you will always find infinite study of details. Work is mixt with brains—with the quality of brains that delights in turning out fine work.

"Lack of thoroughness causes obvious waste in this country. Analytical study is not made. Quick results in bulk are apt to be the chief considerations in American production. Science, technical skill, and research work are looked upon as something apart from manufacturing in this country, while in Germany all these elements are closely knit into the factory organization."

In America, Mr. Edison thinks, opportunities are now being offered to manufacturers in lines now turned over by popular consent to German factories because of the excuse of cheap labor. He said of this:

"Take the toy industry as a type. Germany undoubtedly

has an advantage under the present lack of coordination among the American industries. Toy-making in some of its branches is largely an industry of the homes. Yet if the situation were reversed and the toys were made in America, it is probable the Germans would study out some way to do it themselves. And if we added to our aptitude for developing automatic machinery the elements of research and conservation, we could far exceed Germany in the manufacture of toys, once we really set about it. Tremendous quantities of raw material are now wasted which might be made into toys.

"The trouble is that the American manufacturer can not go into the proposition deliberately enough. With him it is a matter of skinning the big idea and skinning it as quickly as possible. He can't devote the time in his wood- and metal-working plant even to sort his waste, to find out anything it might be good for, or to find any one who might utilize it.

"American manufacturers are so busy with the big ideas that all the other ideas may be conveyed to the burner. In the utilization of waste alone, Germany is far in advance of America. We in this country are just starting to study the subject. In Germany they have studied it for so long that even an organization for handling waste from factory to factory has developed, and there is a brokerage system in operation by which the disposal of various kinds of waste is directed."

CHEMICAL FOOD AT LAST?

HAS THE CHEMIST at last succeeded in making the step that will ultimately enable man to cut loose from the farm and the garden and make his food in the laboratory? This would seem to be the case if we are to credit a report made to the *Zeitschrift für Physiologische Chemie*, by Dr. Emil Abderhalden, a German authority on biological chemistry. Dr. Abderhalden has succeeded, it appears, where others have failed, not because he has discovered a way of making food-substances that others could not make, but because he has found that the body itself can put together these substances, provided their elements are administered to it. These elements are easily made in the laboratory, and the result simply follows. Says *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, May 18), reproducing an article from *Pure Products*:

"Ever since physiological chemistry took on definite form as a science the physiological chemist has been trying to see how far he could go in imitating the results attained by the life-processes of living matter. One of his pet objectives has been to understand the chemical basis of food-materials with a view to their artificial production. . . .

"One of the early triumphs of the chemists in their endeavor to synthesize essential food-materials was the manufacture of sugars and fats in the laboratory. If there were no sugar-plantations or hog-farms, the chemists would still be able to provide the nutritive equivalents of cane-sugar and lard, tho at an expense so greatly increased that the present high cost of living would seem like free board and lodging in comparison; but there the onward march of chemistry has been halted for a considerable time. . . .

"Will man ever succeed in synthesizing a protein or an albumin like that found in the white of an egg? Possibly not. . . . [But] it has now been found that the proteins as such are not indispensable to complete nutrition and growth. This is the central fact of the announcement made by Abderhalden on the basis of his successful experiments with dogs.

"The proteins as such are not necessary as an element of food. When a typical albuminous food, such as an egg, is taken into the stomach, the first thing that happens to it is that the proteins are broken up by the digestive juices into their proximate constituents, the amino acids. These amino acids, in passing through the walls of the intestines into the blood, are synthesized into new protein forms suitable for the nourishment and upbuilding of the tissues peculiar to the animal which ate the egg. When the physiological chemist first convinced himself that the proteins must first be broken up into the amino acids, nothing was more natural than that he should ask the question: 'Does it make any difference whether the amino acids are introduced into the alimentary canal ready formed or locked up in the form of protein combinations which must be broken down by the digestive enzymes?' This is a question which is

eminently adapted to be put to an experimental test. The result of the experiment was to show that the artificially prepared amino acids could be utilized by the organism in synthesizing its protein substances and maintaining its life-processes.

"Thus one of the great purposes of the chemist has been achieved. Starting from purely elemental matter he can manufacture in his laboratory all that the animal body requires. With a mixture of wholly artificial food-substances, such as artificial glucose (representing the sugars), artificial glycerin and fatty acids (representing the normal edible fats), and artificial amino acids (representing the proximate constituents of the proteins), together with a little mineral matter (representing the elements of bone), he can sustain the life and maintain the growth of young dogs, and presumably also of young people, if the latter were obtainable as experimental material. It is thus shown that the food of animals need not necessarily consist of substances previously elaborated by a plant or another animal: the test-tube and the beaker have added another field to the great number in which their power has been demonstrated.

"Tho of the highest scientific interest, the practical results of this truly great discovery are likely to be very small—for a time at least. But Abderhalden sees possibilities of applying the discovery to certain urgent cases in practical medicine. It sometimes happens that the stomach, from the presence of ulcers, has to be operated upon. A prime condition of the healing of any wound requires, above all things, quiet; and this is true of the stomach as of a broken leg. But the patient must be nourished during the healing of the wound, and how can a very badly damaged stomach rest if it is continually called upon to digest food which must be taken in order to sustain the patient's life during the period of healing? In such a case the stomach can be temporarily switched out of the alimentary system and the necessary nutriment, in the form of the elementary constituents of proteins, introduced rectally. Where the alimentary canal fails to prepare its digestive fluids, a completely hydrolyzed and predigested mixture consisting of the amino acids, sugar, and fat can be supplied. The glassware of the laboratory can take upon itself the functions of the walls of the stomach, and that tired organ may be completely relieved of its work."

The experiments of Abderhalden also explain, we are told, why various foods differ in food-value and ease of digestion. When food is eaten, its protein is broken up in the stomach by the aid of substances called enzymes, which the writer of the article from which we quote likens to crowbars used in prying apart the stones of a building which is to be torn down. If the structure which the stomach is called upon to wreck is of a type to which its crowbars (enzymes) are not at the time adapted, the work of digestion is difficult and prolonged. We read further:

"As a general rule each animal requires the fundamental amino acids in a tolerably fixed proportion to one another. If the food eaten contains the amino acids in a different proportion, the body is supplied with a deficiency of 'building-stones' of one kind and an excess of another kind, with the result that the superfluous structural units, in so far as they are not capable of acting as substitutes for the missing units, have to be thrown out. The stomach, like every other building-contractor, must furnish building-materials of the size and shape called for in the architect's plan. That food will be most completely utilized which is most nearly related in composition, as regards the amino acids, to the bodily substance of the animal which eats it, provided, of course, that the animal's stomach is equipped with suitable enzymes for disintegrating the structures presented to it.

"Animal foods, such as eggs, beef, and blood, are more completely digested and with less trouble by flesh-eating animals than vegetable substances. The digestion of the latter requires more work because they contain proteins dissimilar to those of the animal body, and they also contain a higher percentage of 'building-blocks' which can not fit into the new structure and must therefore be thrown out. We have expressed this heretofore by saying that the coefficient of digestibility of vegetable foods is smaller than that of animal food. Thus, in a sense, are beef-loving humanity justified and the thorough-going vegetarians confounded; but a diet which is predominantly of meat is objectionable from its very virtues—it is too apt to provide 'building-stones' for a structure far larger than is contemplated in the design. The builders are swamped and the orderly work of placing stones hampered by the very excess of material prest upon the physiological masons."



PAINTERS WHO PORTRAYED THEMSELVES

PERHAPS to gratify our modern interest in the "human document," particularly as a self-revelation, the Italian painters, it seems, obligingly began early to leave records in self-portraiture for posterity. Massaccio, one of the "primitives" about whom the interest of the modern collector revolves, was the first to make a self-painted portrait. One of the galleries in the Uffizi Palace is devoted to this form of art, and hospitality is extended to examples of self-portraiture from far beyond the Italian border-lines. Already a number of Americans figure there. This particular phase of artistic expression is the theme of an article in *Ueber Land und Meer* (Stuttgart), where Paul Mahlberg discusses the prior and preeminent claims of the Italians in this field as against the later Germanic rivals, with sporadic outcrops in other races. Self-portraiture, as he says, "is obviously the source from which we may best draw conclusions as to the individuality of the painter. They enable us to see his own conception of himself and reveal to us not merely the exterior person," but "they throw a certain definite light on the psychological attitude of the man and of the era."

Massaccio, we are told, "paints himself in all humility as the last of the Apostles." But the next self-portrait, chronologically, is that of Paolo Uccello, who included himself in a painting of "five celebrated artists," because of "his services to perspective and to animal painting." The habit grew, and Italy infected Germany, but our German author finds the Germans and Dutch more intent upon revealing the inner man than the Italians, "whose genius is the heir rather of the masters of sculpture and architecture, and therefore preoccupied with form." We read further:

"The self-portrait gives the earliest and simplest opportunity for the study of physiognomy, and so it comes that in the work and in the judgment of the greatest artists on this side of the Alps, in Dürer and Rembrandt, it plays an incomparably greater part than with the Romans and Venetians of the same period. To-day, when the artistic development no longer stands in such high relief, when it is fed by a thousand rills, and flows in turn into the great general stream, it has sunk in specific significance. At that time, when a man's every step must be taken by his own strength, the joy and pride in self-development, from which the self-portrait sprang and whose course it accompanied step by step, were far greater. It has ceased to be an event in evolution, to mark a definite period of development, as it formerly did. . . ."

"Only once among Italian and Spanish artists, in the splendid picture by Da Vinci, does the self-portrait reach the height of the Germanic specimens, with their strength of physiognomy and their weight of humanity. Michelangelo left no example, and by the time Raffael was capable of seizing the individual in the general human aspect, he no longer felt the impulse to

express soul in the form of a portrait, for he now held all forms in his hand.

"Hence we have only two portraits, one of 1506, and one included in the fine 'School of Athens.' Both are completely lyric, but lack the dramatic accentuation of his pictures of the Popes. He plays for us upon his flute a perfect, but somewhat sentimental, melody in 'the grand style.'"

"It is a beautiful picture: a youth of noble dignity, the fine oval of his face framed by blond locks, a black cap covering the skull. The lids of the great black eyes are wonderfully cut, about the mouth plays a charming smile that hints at the depths of the soul. He had learned of Leonardo, who had already finished the 'Monna Lisa.' The other self-portrait in the 'School of Athens' is of the same sort, but here purely representative and receiving, through the presence of Sodoma, whose pictures had had to give way for the frescoes of Raffael, a peculiar significance and purpose.

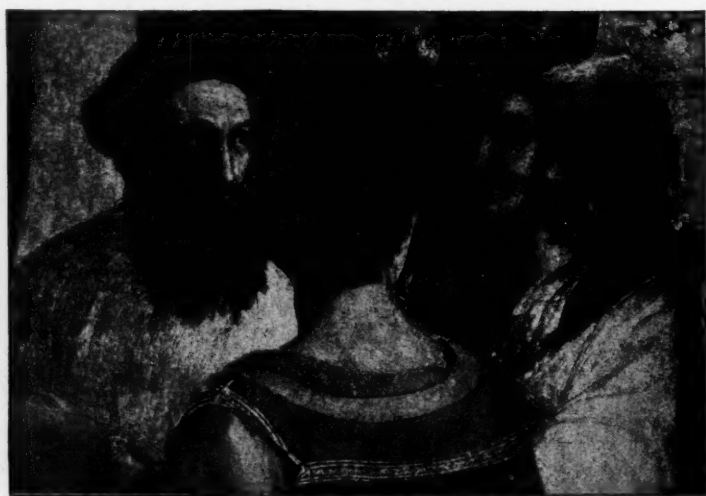
"In the mean time, on this side the Alps, a very different note had been struck by Dürer. He was inwardly 'full of figures and faces,' and he must be tortured by them before he could give them artistic form. There is in him a sort of Faustlike striving for knowledge of the original and divine proportions of all the essentialities of form and content. He wrestles with angels to win the secret of their immortality. Even at thirteen his self-portrait bears the stamp of his peculiar genius. Every division in the great series of his works from now on is preceded by a self-portrait. In the first the future achievement is already indicated.

"A new world was to find expression in him. If we have later, in 1508, the ideal Christ, here stands before us the youth in the temple. And he grew in the strength of knowledge and expression. All his evolution was from within and not from without, not consisting in the perfecting of the form in and for itself. . . .

"In 1493 he had already seen quite a bit of the world. He had certainly been in Alsace and Basel, perhaps also in Venice. He had reached the age of twenty-two, is elegantly dressed, and not lacking in a degree of self-esteem. He now paints himself again and sends the picture home from foreign parts, apparently in the furtherance of a courtship. In sentiment the portrait reminds us a bit of that of Raffael. The somewhat romantic and enamored youth holds a sprig of Männertreu [lit., manly faith] in his affectedly posed hand. A certain self-confidence and pride of the young and widely traveled artist are evident. Already he beholds his pathway.

"In 1498 he casts a backward glance for the first time. He has already published the series of woodcuts for the Apocalypse, on the whole the greatest journalistic work of creative art, fifteen powerful drawings. The portrait expresses mature and justified self-confidence. His person is even more well-groomed—his carefully arranged locks fall on the shoulders and the half-bared breast; the hands (Dürer's hands were famed for their delicacy) are gloved. The face is not beautiful; the eyes are narrow, the brows above them flat, but full, beautifully curved lips lie under a powerful, hooked nose. He saw his work and beheld it was good."

Dürer was only matched by Rembrandt as a self-portrayer.



RAFFAEL, PICTURED IN THE THIRD FIGURE.
"A perfect but somewhat sentimental melody in the grand style."

In 1508, after his return from Italy, Dürer's purpose took on a deeper interest and he "sought to portray the eternal in his own countenance—that which he held to be the essentially divine informing his exterior aspect." This celebrated picture, "with its godlike eyes, its thoughtful brow, the explicit fullness of sensuous sensitiveness about the richly curved mouth, marvelously dominates our conception of Dürer and his art."

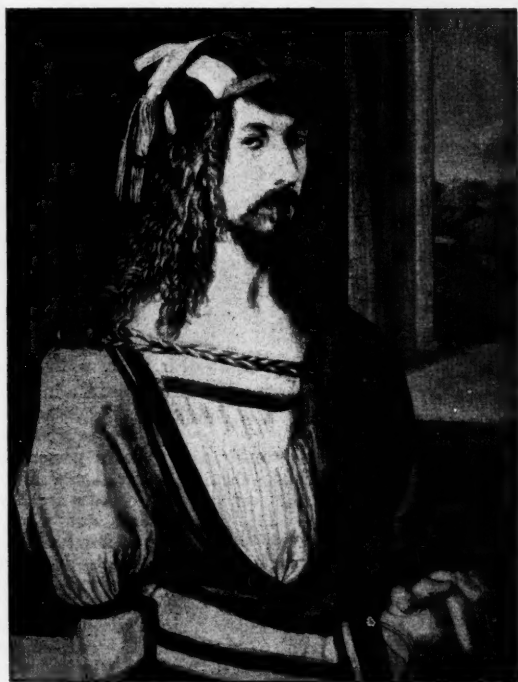
Glancing at examples to be found elsewhere, Mr. Mahlberg proceeds:

"The paintings of Velasquez, a hundred years later, are purely representative. His self-portrait in the Uffizi is a brilliant piece of painting in the royal style, but with its aiming at effect and suppression of psychical values it looks like a 'commission' for some official purpose. His celebrated self-portrait in 'Las Meninas' and that as a spectator in the 'Surrender of Breda' are not otherwise.

"But in this case also the era gives us on this side the mountains a contrary example. Rembrandt's self-portraits are human documents, which accompany autobiographically the pathway of this painter in his life and in his art. His work begins and closes with self-portrayals. It commences with a series of physiognomic illustrations, advances through physiognomic engravings at definite stages to the psychical portrait, and ends with that last self-portrait which seems to sound a note of forgiveness for his own life and his own fate.

"Rembrandt had one era when the landscape became for him a medium for the expression of his own moods. Now the painting of figures in general is losing ground before the painting of landscape.

"The French artists make use of the latter as a decorative stage-setting for their decorative representations of humanity.



ALBRECHT DÜRER.

Who with "his godlike eyes, his thoughtful brow" "sought to portray the eternal in his own countenance—that which he held to be the essentially divine informing his exterior aspect."

The human individual is crowded out by the type; on the other hand, the cosmos for the first time now comes into the field of vision. . . . In the self-portrait the artist can best attain a clear vision as to his personal relation to visible nature, since here the typical and the creative artistic powers are united in a single individual."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HENRY JAMES AND OTHERS ON BROWNING

BROWNING'S CENTENARY, May 7, passed in this country without much public demonstration. But England held a service in Westminster Abbey and a meeting of literary figures in Caxton Hall who listened to addresses by Sir Arthur Pinero and Mr. Henry James. The one spoke of Browning as a dramatist; the other dealt with



REMBRANDT VAN RIJN.

One of those "human documents which accompany autobiographically the pathway of this painter in his life and in his art."

"the novel in the 'Ring and the Book.'" It is so common to see Mr. James used as a butt for journalistic witticisms that the enthusiasm of the London reporters over this address is worth recording. A writer in *The Pall Mall Gazette* calls it "one of the most masterly appreciations ever spoken in London—an effort which, when it is added to Mr. Henry James's printed works, will assuredly take a high place in the records of literary criticism." This is not saying that the address, unlike Mr. James's other work, was "easy." In one respect, declares this chronicler, "it was almost maddening to listen to." He proceeds as reporter and commentator to give us the gist of the address and the manner in which it was presented to an audience intently "straining to catch every word."

"There would suddenly fall on the ear a sentence so musical and so charged with criticism and insight that one would strive to fix it in the memory; and then, just as one thought one had succeeded, another, as significant and as rhythmical, would sound forth, and drive its predecessor away. . . . The whole thing was not only a criticism but an act of homage—which, indeed, the best criticism must often be. One heard of 'that vast covering charity with which Browning had presented the tragic figure of the seventeen-year-old *Pompilia*, endowing her with an intelligence which the angels might begin to envy.' Of the grandeur of the figure of the *Pope*, almost transcending all possibilities of prose presentation. Of the nobility of *Caponsacchi*, 'a man of the world in holy orders as an Italian canon of those days might easily be.' Of the dignity, authority, beauty, and 'tremendous push' of the poem, as well as of its 'difficult' pages; and of the poet's 'great reservoir of spiritual health.' And the little rattle of applause came after the declaration: 'The world of expression at any cost is the world of poetry.'

and one of the faint ripples of laughter ensued upon: 'Poets for the most part elegantly walk on the other side, so that we can greet them without danger of concussion.' Browning, added Mr. James, was less aloof. He walked on the same side with us all."

Once, continues this reporter, Mr. James "put volumes into a single sentence." He said: "Shelley was a light, Swinburne was a sound, Browning was a temperature." Further:

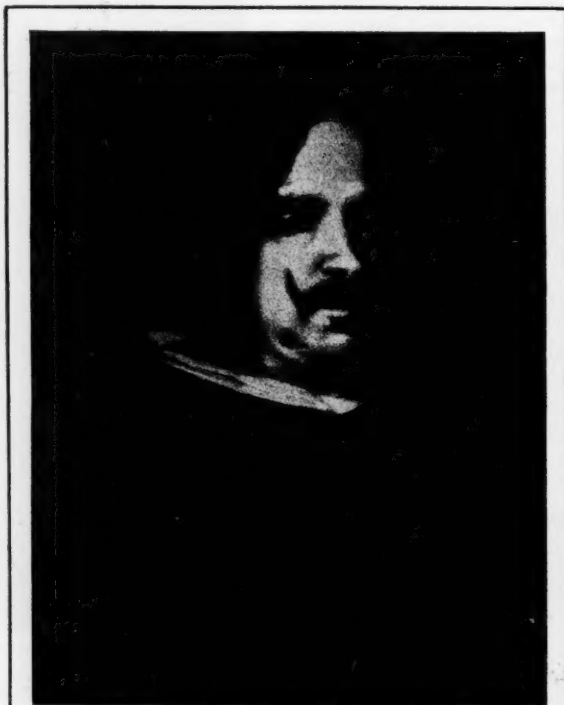
"His comparison of George Eliot's descriptions of Italy in 'Romola' with Browning's realism in this and his other Italian poems, was not less interesting. And when he had finished his outline of the prose novel which is yet to be written from 'The Ring and the Book,' he added, 'I wanted to say so many other fine things, it being of our poet's nature to prompt them at every point,' and concluded with a passage of noble eloquence on the value of Browning's work to mankind and the thought that 'his generous wings are covering us still.' The whole paper was one which surely would have quickened Browning himself to pleasure had he heard it—an act of homage before which that manliest of men would not ungratefully have stretched forth his hand."

As if such tributes as these seem more a matter of concern to an intimate circle, it is objected by *The Evening Standard* and *St. James's Gazette* (London) that the "societies" have too much taken Browning under their wing. If there had been any chance of being taken seriously, it declares, "we should have suggested that the best way of celebrating the Browning Centenary was to call a truce among the societies, and resolve that no public effort to arrive at Browning's meaning should be made for the next ten years." This journal begins its editorial by asking, "Who reads Browning?" But soon it fears to be taken as too flippant:

"We do not mean to hint that nobody does. The question asked in that spirit would be fallacious and lend itself to absurd answers. One might as well inquire who reads Scott or Wordsworth or Milton or even Shakespeare. Plenty of people read all these authors, but they are so scattered that disagreeable critics like Mr. Andrew Lang seem sometimes to be justified in their skepticism. Browning, however, occupies a place apart from these other 'glories of English literature.' Determined efforts have been made by well-intending people to prevent us from reading him. Once on a time they tried hard, without realizing what they were doing, to adopt him for themselves. They worshiped him in a side-chapel to which outsiders were welcomed only on condition that they wore a label. The consequence was that the ordinary man and woman, who are terribly frightened at anything esoteric, felt that Browning was above their heads. But he was too robust to be turned into a delicate instrument of culture. He emerged into the open. But the attempts to render him more obscure than he naturally is, persisted. All sorts of stories got out. There was the story of Douglas Jerrold, who, on recovering from an illness, tried to read 'Sordello,' and rushed to the conclusion, because he could make neither top nor tail of it, that he had lost his reason. The story also of Tennyson, whose comment on the same poem is said to have been that he could only understand two lines, the first and the last, and they were both lies: 'Who will, may hear Sordello's story told,' and 'Who would, has heard

Sordello's story told.' But Browning's worst enemies were and are the infatuated people who insist that the obscurity of Browning is a myth. This leads a gentle reader into suspecting his own powers, or into an absurdly high opinion of mythology as truth.

"Like other poets, Browning has been the victim of excessive adoration. Poets resemble other people in this as well as in other matters: they are sometimes very good and sometimes very bad. Browning at his best wrote noble poems. At other times he wrote an inordinate amount of stuff which is neither poetry nor prose, and which, with due respect to his memory and consideration for our brains, we might allow to pass into oblivion. But his best suffers from his worst, as the best of Byron and Wordsworth suffers. How few are the poets who have done themselves complete justice! How few are the readers who will read what is worth reading, judging their poet from that and leaving the rest!"



AS VELASQUEZ SAW HIMSELF.

Or, at least, as he chose to suppress "psychical values" in reporting his physical aspect to the world.

AS A POET SAW MR. ROOSEVELT

BY GIVING a judgment of Emerson and quoting an old Scotch ballad, Mr. Roosevelt impressed himself as a man of letters rather than a statesman upon the poet William Watson, who lately visited us. "The impression I carried away was predominantly an impression of the man of letters," he writes in the *London Daily News*. The impression was acquired at one of the "Tuesday luncheons" at the Aldine Club, New York, where Mr. Watson sat next the Colonel, and observed, besides the aforesaid literary endowments of his neighbor, "the enormous quantity of salt which he scat-

tered upon his particular plateful of the gigantic oysters which formed the first course." This was after Mr. Watson found his preconception of Mr. Roosevelt's personal appearance in error. This is how a poet describes an ex-President:

"I confess that I expected somehow to meet a personality rather formidable than genial. When, however, I saw him—his face overflowing with humor and well-nigh boisterously high spirits—the imaginary formidableness vanished; and when I was introduced to him his words of greeting, uttered in tones of affable thunder,—'Well, by George! this is fine'—dissipated in a moment the legendary grimness which for me had unaccountably gathered around his name.

"It is seductively easy to give a superficial description of Mr. Roosevelt's personal appearance. To put it with some bluntness, he is not exactly beautiful. Neither was Niagara when I saw it lately in midwinter. 'You can not imagine,' said Mirabeau, writing to Sir Samuel Romilly, 'how my ugliness impresses people.' 'Ugliness' is not a word I should think of applying to Mr. Roosevelt, but certainly the ruggedness of his face is very pronounced. It is a ruggedness that would make him seem a sort of granite crag of a man, if it were not that a granite crag suggests passivity. In his case, together with the ruggedness and the massiveness of a granite crag, there is the momentum of an Alpine torrent."

The talk at this luncheon was at first political and was "rather lost" on Mr. Watson, who owns up to about as much knowledge of Mr. Roosevelt "as the average Englishman who reads

the newspapers." Mr. Watson proceeds with his modified Boswellizing:

"There were piquant personal allusions and humorous sallies, which were rather lost upon me. There was even occasional persiflage, tho it languished a little in that rather strenuous air. The president of at least one great university was present, besides other distinguished representatives of mental culture, and somehow the talk veered round to purely intellectual concerns, and when one of the guests had the rashness to say something about the practical utility of knowledge, Mr. Roosevelt remarked that for his part he did not think that knowledge was worth anything except when acquired for the pure pleasure of its acquisition, and, turning to me, he said with epigrammatic crispness, 'The only thing I ask of knowledge is that it shall be useless.'

"Somehow, after this, we got on to purely literary themes. He thought that Emerson as a prose-writer had ceased to be much of an influence, but that his poetry was likely to become more and more appreciated. 'He has such splendid glimpses into things,' said the Colonel. I ventured something to the effect that if the glimpses had only lasted longer his place as a poet would certainly be a high one. 'Yes,' said Mr. Roosevelt, 'but the glimpses are so fine that he is a great poet while they last.' He spoke of Emerson's power of throwing off great phrases, and quoted several. I myself instanced 'Hitch your wagon to a star,' remarking that it was a great phrase. 'Yes,' he said, 'and a great idea, too—an inspiring idea.' He thought Emerson in some respects like Blake, adding, however, 'but I think him a deeper man than Blake.'"

MORE BRITISH DISTRESS ABOUT ART

THE tourist season which lands thousands of rich Americans on the European shores brings a tumultuous set of contradictory feelings to the British soul. They want

our money, but they don't want us to take their art. Can England sell her cake and keep it too? On the one hand we read that English "art and curio dealers have been complaining that Americans do not spend nearly so long in England as they might and ought, if due justice were done to our excellent shops." On the other, we read that the Prime Minister referred at the Royal Academy banquet to Mr. Frick's recent purchase of Lord Feversham's Rembrandt, saying: "This is an incident which no lover of British art and of Britain as a storehouse of great artistic treasures can regard with equanimity or with anything but dissatisfaction." America, of course, is now doing to England what England did to Italy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. And England is discussing the feasibility of putting up such legal barriers as Italy already has. The House of Lords has before it three bills to put a stop to the exportation of what are technically known as "ancient monuments." It is reported,

says the London *Evening Standard*, "that Americans are endeavoring to buy a fine old carved ceiling in the Globe Inn at Banbury." This journal attempts to salve England's injured feelings in this present quandary by the following philosophical reflections:

"Only a few years ago they [the Americans] were content to buy works of art in London; now they turn their backs on Bond Street and pass over the English Channel. And whereas there is a better selection of antiques in London, our countrymen insist, than in any other town in Europe, the American contentedly buys in Cairo an article which he might have obtained for half the price in London.

"As regards works of art, we have sorrowfully to admit that in treasures of the Middle Ages scattered about in church and convent, treasures in their native habitat not yet swept into the net of the dealer, the Continent is far richer. There may be, and probably are, as many masterpieces of painting to be found in English country-houses, where they are mostly inaccessible to the view of visitors, as are contained in foreign churches, which are open to all the world. But there our equality—if equality it can be called in view of the great difference in accessibility—stops. The church robberies that took place in France and Belgium four or five years ago revealed to the keen collecting mind what a storehouse of antiques the out-of-the-way districts of those countries are. Where in England can we match the reliquary of St. Viance, or that of Ambazac?

"When Henry VIII. made a clean sweep of the monasteries, parceling out their treasures among his favorites, he was not kind to future generations. When the Puritans went round smashing the beautiful stained-glass windows of our cathedrals and throwing down the statues from their niches, they, too, were unconsciously rendering England a less desirable place for their descendants who shared none of their iconoclastic forefathers' prejudices. As for the high prices extorted in the bazaars of Cairo and Tunis for articles that may be got far more cheaply in London, that matters little to the American. His national characteristic is a buoyant and indescribably enthusiastic optimism, which actually rejoices in paying heavy prices. They minister to his sense of vitality, his sense of power, and the remembrance that he went all the way to Luxor for this or that scarab is far more grateful and comforting than if he had picked it up twenty paces from his London hotel.

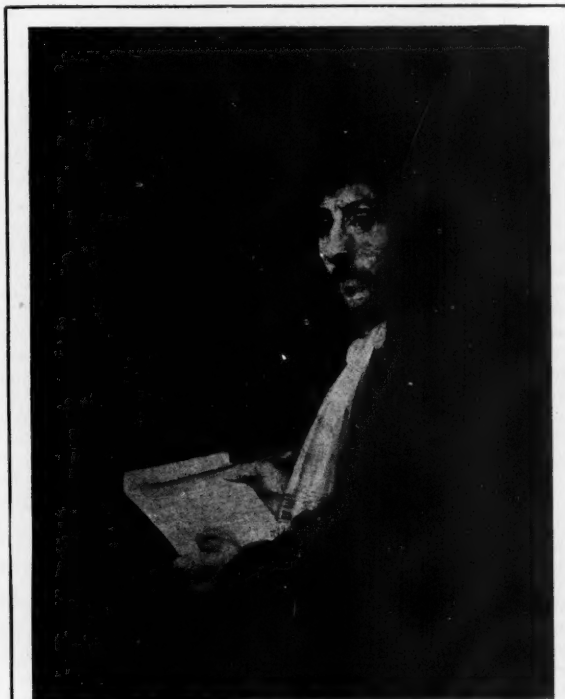
"But there are other respects in which England can not hope to compete with the Continent in catering for the artistic tastes of the American. We can not vie with the adroitness of the Munich and Montmartre geniuses in producing copies of Murillo and Guido Reni, which can pass muster as the authentic works of the masters themselves.

"Our workmen are not yet so skilled that they can turn out two 'Corots' in a single day. Nor are our dealers sufficiently adept in the art of covering 'old prints' with mildew by the simple method of soaking them in lukewarm tea. We have a reputation for honest dealing, and must be content to see trade pass into less scrupulous hands."

On the heels of Mr. Frick's purchase comes news of the sale of a Holbein, calling out this from ex-Premier Balfour:

"We have no ground of complaint against America for doing to us what we, when we were great purchasers, did to Italy, Holland, France, and Germany. We have no ground for complaint, but surely we have considerable ground for national misgiving. . . . We may regret that individual owners of great works of art, which

perhaps have come down in their families for many generations, should not, when they come to their heritage, feel it a sacred duty for them to preserve this ancestral heritage, but, after all, in many cases it is absolutely impossible for them to do so."



ITS LOSS DISTRESSES BRITAIN.

Rembrandt's "Dutch Merchant," recently bought by Mr. Frick for \$250,000 from Lord Feversham, who is reported to be "very rich," and therefore not in need of selling his ancestral treasures.



RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



REFITTING HUMAN MISFITS

THE OFFICERS of our Y. M. C. A. estimate that 85 per cent. of our youths make a mistake in the choice of their vocations. Reports show that, in reality, no deliberate choice is made, but that the first job that presents itself is taken, with the hope that something better will soon offer. Boys drift along in this uncertain state, and then, as men, settle down "not because they are contented, but because they are too old to change." The result is a large percentage of "misfits" that the Y. M. C. A. has set out to correct, and to this end one of the New York branches has established a "vocational bureau," with an expert adviser in the person of Mr. Gustave A. Blumenthal, who is described as a "vocational analyst." He is a man with large gifts of insight, apparently, for it seems that he often has only to look at his subject to size up his predestined career. Mr. Blumenthal is described by a writer in the New York *Sun* as a thorough cosmopolite, being "a Frenchman by birth, a German by compulsion, an Australian by adoption, and an American from choice." His career throws so much light on his special aptitude for the work now assigned him that this writer gives an account of it in some detail. Thus:

"Born in Alsace, he was graduated from Schiers, Switzerland, and the Institute Glay, France, studied to be a missionary, and went to Australia, where he became so interested in the study of men and women sociologically that he gave up all other work and devoted himself to this most fascinating of pursuits. Men and women are to him just so many living, breathing individual facts. He found the human race compounded of so many perplexing and delightful differences that he devotes all of his time—he works even in his sleep, and his sleeping hours are limited to four out of twenty-four—to the study of its myriad varieties and combinations. He went to seventy-two executions in Australia, to examine the heads of the dead criminals. He traveled to China, Japan, Siam, Burma, Africa, and the islands of the sea, looking for new and strange types of humans. He claims that the housewife in Bangkok is as well fitted to be what she is—physically, mentally, and morally—as is the hausfrau of Berlin; that the children of China are as shrewd and thorough as are those of the best-guided Europeans; that the Japs, with all their outward veneer, are but beginners compared with their Chinese brothers; that the simple-minded Boers would have been graduates in the art of peace-keeping, had it not been for the gold that gleamed from their sandy mountain-sides, and that the natives of Johore could give the residents of metropolitan New York points in good living and brotherly love.

"He has brought with him hundreds of testimonials from business men and educational leaders—all indorsing him highly as an expert in the picking and choosing of people for particular positions. For nearly all of the twenty years which he spent in Australia Mr. Blumenthal was also the officially authorized visitor in the public and private schools of the country. So that while there he worked in this double capacity—first being

retained by the large business firms as counselor in the selection of their high-salaried men, and, secondly, as official guider to the scholars in their selection of vocations, and in the general guidance of their work in school and their play out of school hours.

"While engaged in this work at the Buffalo Y. M. C. A., he so distinguished himself as a reader of faces and minds that a committee from this New York branch went there and proved to its own personal satisfaction that he was the very man to make a success of the work in a larger way in a larger field."

This testimony to Mr. Blumenthal's peculiar power is given by Mr. Homer S. Pace, expert organizer of efficiency work in various cities in this country:

"In the reorganization of a large business in a Western town I had occasion to choose a man for a special position, and found the one whom I thought to be the best fitted for the work. As time went on, this particular department went from bad to worse, and finally the man from whom so much was expected, and to whom so much had been entrusted, proved to be an absolute failure. Mr. Blumenthal met this man once, and before he had spoken to him—even while he was walking into the room—he had diagnosed his case as completely as if he had known him for years."

The man, it is added, "has since been put into the right place, and is 'making good' to his employer." Another case in Buffalo is cited:

"A gentleman of wealth and leisure, possibly thirty-five or thirty-six years of age, met Mr. Blumenthal one day in his office, and was so taken by him that they lunched together. In the course of their talk after lunch the host casually asked his new acquaintance: 'Well, what do you find out about me?' and was amazed to be told that he 'was wasting his time, his money, and the God-given power he posset for good'; that he ought to leave his business at once, return to college, and, after taking special studies, devote his life to special work, which he dilated upon in detail. Thoroughly taken aback, the gentleman went home to 'think it over.' The next day he returned for another and more extensive talk, and, as a result, is to-day following out implicitly the program mapped out for him in his new life."

Work began in the vocational bureau on May 1, and Mr. Blumenthal, at the outset, showed the uncanny nature of his gifts by "exposing" some of the very committee with which he is to work in the coming year. "His examinations were certainly vivid and diverting portraiture, dashing and brilliant sketches of the men under fire, all of which were unrolled with superb audacity." Here are some features of the new *modus operandi*:

"A blank has been prepared for applicants, with forty-nine questions as to their fitness for some particular line of endeavor.

"Once the young man has placed himself in the hands of the vocational department, and his history has been read by the analyst, he is brought before one of the consulting secretaries, each of whom is an expert in his line.

"Physical—If he needs advice regarding the care and train-



GUSTAVE A. BLUMENTHAL.

Who as "vocational analyst" studies his subject's "mental, physical, moral, and social characteristics, estimates his abilities and talents, and suggests the vocation and side interests in which success may reasonably be expected, together with any courses of study that may be deemed advisable."

ing of the body. Louis R. Welzmillier, M.D., who has had twenty years' experience in advising men and boys as to their physical condition, is at the head of this department.

"Employment—If out of work, or not in the right position.

"Educational—If he needs special or additional educational training.

"Religious—If he needs friendly counsel and advice regarding conduct and habits.

"Boys—If the applicant is under eighteen years of age.

"High-school Boys—If the applicant is in the high school.

"General—If the applicant desires advice regarding special altruistic vocations.

"In addition to the analyst and to these secretaries, all of whom are connected with the Y. M. C. A., there have been selected special advisers, business and professional men, leaders in their respective lines, who have volunteered to advise with the men and boys referred to them by the bureau. Suppose, for example, a young man has been advised to study law or to enter the automobile business, or to become an engineer; in each case he will be sent to the adviser representing his special interest, and will receive the benefit of his experience and judgment.

"A few of these outside special counselors have already been named. Homer S. Pace, of Pace & Pace, accountants, for workers in this special line; Joseph P. Day, for applicants in real estate; W. A. Martin, secretary of the Association of National Advertising Managers, on advertising; Dr. Channing Rudd of *The Wall Street Journal*, on the subject of finance, and Alfred Reeves of the United States Motor Company, on automobile workers. Others will be named as cases present themselves for special direction."

Seventy-one applicants asked for assistance during the first week of the bureau's existence:

"One of the first was a barber who thought that he had missed his calling, and that he should have been, and could become, with proper training, a second Caruso. His application has been filed, and as soon as the proper preliminaries have been complied with his voice will be tried by an expert vocal teacher.

"Others are more tragic. One man writes that he is past fifty, and that, altho he has had a liberal education, and has been somewhat of a traveler, ill health has deprived him of valuable time, and now no one wants an 'old man.' Secretary Edward L. Wertheim, director, by the way, of the largest Y. M. C. A. work in the country, will have the man examined, and thinks he will be able to find just the position for him out of the thousands that are waiting to be filled. . . .

"Another applicant writes on crested note paper, and tells a sad story of hope deferred in certain lines, and asks for 'guidance into the right path.' Still another letter is from a young man who was about to give up trying. 'Everything I have touched has gone wrong,' he writes. 'If I can only find out for what use the Creator ever made me!'

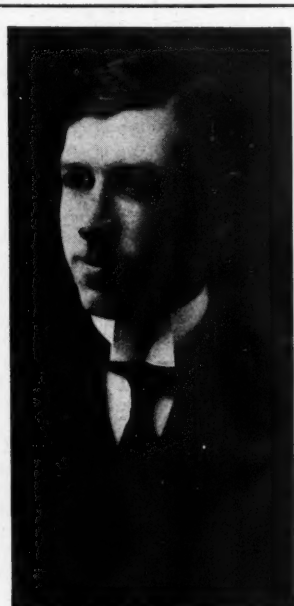
"Another applicant told the secretary that he was forty-eight years of age, but could never make over \$9 a week, altho well educated. Another, in the forties, 'had been at work in the same place for thirty years, but seemed like a round peg in a square hole.' A carpenter and cabinet-maker brought in an anthem he had composed and had printed, and asked if he should study music 'or continue to make boxes.' A young man sends in word that he is '5 feet 2 inches high,' and asks what he shall do for a living. A man of forty-two, who has labored in a bank for twenty-two years, and is making \$15 a week, asks for 'a new deal.' A young Hebrew told the committee very frankly that altho he was only twenty-one, he had lost a number of 'good things' on account of his temper, and asks to be cured.

"But woven in and about these curious odds and ends there is a mass of sad and still sadder tales of men gone wrong; men whose stories are too sacred for publication, men who, behind closed doors, have confest to slow decay, and have asked for help to

regain their former standards; men of letters, college graduates, merchants, lawyers, and doctors, men of all kinds and conditions, who have been caught in the maelstrom of 'right energy wrongly placed,' and have wasted their lives in misplaced endeavor, for every one of whom the officers think something can be done."

NOTABLE FIGURES DISCUSSING METHODISM

ONE HUNDRED YEARS have passed since the first delegated Methodist General Conference. It held its session in May, 1812, in John Street Church, New York City, and its ninety delegates legislated for 184,568 church-members. Minneapolis has the past month been the seat of the centenary conference, and its 819 members were engaged on the polity of a church-membership of 3,518,099. The faith and doctrines of this Church have changed little in the intervening century, points out a Minneapolis correspondent to the *New York Evening Post*. Tho the body of belief and practise remains practically stationary, the Church itself has moved into the four quarters of the globe, and its representatives spoke for 160 conferences in North and South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa, from ranks both clerical and lay. It is now complained that increased representation has made the conference so unwieldy in size as to call for an early change in the method of representation. The "bishops preside in turn over this multitude of legislators, who at times appear all to want to speak at once, and utter 'Mr. Chairman' in stentorian tones." Important matters are threshed out in large and hard-working committees, and brought to the conference only for final discussion and decision. The writer of this letter surveys some of the notable men in this year's conference:



JOHN G. OLMSTEAD,

Who is "vocational secretary" of New York's West Side Y. M. C. A. His special duty is to act as intermediary between a subject and his possible future employer.

"Governors and judges and congressmen and State senators are here, as well as bishops, missionaries, eminent preachers, college presidents and professors, and laymen from all ranks in life. Two thousand interested spectators look on from the galleries, the boxes, and the aisles, and unless one has bought a reserved seat at from five to one hundred dollars for the month's sessions,

there is small chance to hear or see the proceedings.

"Bishop Bashford, with his eight years of superintendence in China during its most eventful years of modern times, is a center of interest because of his comprehension and statesman-like interpretation of China's new era, and conditions in church and state there. His illuminating report on these conditions, and his statement of underlying causes which made the Chinese Republic possible, and tend to insure its success, will be widely read, and inspire new hope among us for the future of the world's newest and largest republic. Bishop Hartzell of Africa stands out no less a notable figure from that rapidly developing continent.

"Europe sends Bishop Burt, whose life-work has been there, and whose foundation-work as missionary superintendent in Rome established Methodism there on broad educational and religious foundations, which have won the praise of Italy's ruler and of the civic authorities.

"No less fascinating than remarkable is Bishop Burt's story of carrying Methodism into Russia, where at St. Petersburg and Moscow it is well established, with churches, schools, a hospital, deaconesses, and pastors. Natives of these various foreign fields are among the delegates, and the turbaned representatives of India are a picturesque feature of the great assembly. China, Japan, and Korea send native men and women in their delegations, and these, in nearly every case, have had years of college training in the United States, and are accomplished

scholars, as well as devout missionaries. Italy sends Miss Italia Garibaldi, a granddaughter of the patriot, and Scandinavia, Germany, and France send representatives of Episcopal Methodism in those countries."

Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of *The Christian Advocate* (New York), is singled out as one whose "winning personality and knowledge of the Church's history and polity place him in the front rank of Methodism."

"He is a link between the old and the new, having sat in general conferences before some of us were born, and yet he retains much of the vigor and mental clarity and alertness of youth. Chancellor Day, also among the delegates, is the only man in the Methodist world who was ever elected to the bishopric and declined the office."

"Governor Buchtel of Colorado, another delegate, is a doctor of divinity and president of the University of Denver also. Governor Glascock of West Virginia is pointed out as 'one of the seven' who backed Roosevelt's candidacy. He looks anything but militant and could easily be taken for a divinity student with his slender figure and quiet, scholarly face. Those in attendance also include Judge Robinson of the Court of Appeals of West Virginia, Judge Anderson of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Judge Pollock of North Dakota, Governor Vessey of South Dakota, Governor Hanly of Indiana, Congressman Andrus and State Senators Brackett and Travis of New York. These are but a few in a very long list of men well known in their own States and often far beyond."

RELIGION ON A PERCENTAGE BASIS

FIGURES ARE NOT the most exciting kind of reading, yet such a bristling array of percentages as Mr. Stelzel derives from the campaign of the Men and Religion Movement tell more facts than long dissertations could present. Twenty-five North American cities, with a combined population of 20,000,000, have been "surveyed" during the past winter, he says, and about 1,000 questions have been addressed to the local committees having charge of the surveys in each of the cities. Some of the subjects about which curiosity has been keenest are population, municipal administration, social influence, industrial life, the saloon, dance-halls, crimes and arrests, housing, health, political life, social-service agencies, public schools, libraries, recreational life, juvenile delinquency, and the general condition among the churches in these cities. Here are the figures printed in leading religious weeklies:

"Of the churches in these cities 77.7 per cent. are Protestant, 11.3 per cent. are Catholic, 4 per cent. are Jewish, and 7 per cent. consist of other denominations. The Methodist Episcopal Church leads in point of membership. Then come the following churches in order: Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, Congregational, Lutheran, Christian, and Reformed. The membership in all Protestant churches consists of 30.7 per cent. of men, 54 per cent. of women, 6.2 per cent. of boys between the ages of 12 and 18, and 9.1 per cent. of girls between the ages of 12 and 18. It is a striking fact that only 5.1 per cent. of the boys in the Sabbath-schools in these cities are members of the church, altho, during the past ten years, the number of men and boys uniting with the Protestant churches has increased 2½ per cent., there being a steady gain in this respect from year to year.

"Sixty-five per cent. of those who attend the Sabbath morning services in the Protestant churches are women, and the morning attendance at all the churches is 65 per cent. of the total attendance of the day. More people united with the church at the age of 14 than at any other time, and there is a sharp decline in church accession after 21. Forty-one per cent. of the churches have organized movements to greet strangers. Forty-eight per cent. have missionary committees, and 42 per cent. have mission-study classes. In fully one-third of the churches practically every member contributed regularly to missions, and 42 per cent. of all the churches have weekly offerings for missionary purposes. However, 73 per cent. of all the contributions of the Protestant churches in these 75 cities for the last fiscal year was used for congregational expenses. Seven and four-tenths per cent. of the total was used for denominational home mission purposes, and 7.7 per cent. for denominational foreign missions.

Of the total contributions of the churches for all purposes, 52.5 per cent. were given by the congregations themselves; 9.9 per cent. by the Sabbath-schools; 18.2 per cent. by women's organizations; 1.4 per cent. by men's organizations; 3 per cent. by the young people's societies; and 15 per cent. by individuals, presumably in large personal gifts. During the past ten years, five-tenths of 1 per cent. of the men in the churches actually went out from the churches as missionaries, either in the United States or in foreign countries, and two-tenths of 1 per cent. of the men in the churches to-day intend to become missionaries."

There are more than three times as many saloons as there are churches in these cities, it is explained, but as the survey includes many Southern cities which are under prohibition rule, the actual proportion of saloons in most cities is much greater. Further:

"Of the nearly 25,000 saloons in these cities, 40.6 per cent. serve free lunches, 32.9 per cent. have games and cards; while 1.3 per cent. have bowling-alleys in connection; 11.6 per cent. have cafés, 9.5 per cent. have hotels, 4.6 per cent. have club-rooms, and 1.9 per cent. of the saloons have dance-halls.

"Fifteen per cent. of the labor-unions in these cities meet in halls connected with saloons and 9.8 per cent. of the unions regularly hold their meetings on Sabbath. In not a single instance do the labor-unions hold their meetings in the public schools, and in only one case does a labor-union meet in a church.

"Among the millions of subscribers to the public library, 27.5 per cent. are men; 35.6 per cent. are women; 19.6 per cent. are boys, and 17.3 per cent. are girls. The truancy of boys in the public schools is reported at 2.52 per cent. Socialism has increased nearly fivefold during the past ten years in these 75 cities. Of the amusement centers, 12.1 per cent. are theaters; 23.2 per cent. are motion-picture shows; four-tenths of 1 per cent. are penny arcades, and 62.2 per cent. are pool-rooms.

"The crimes and arrests indicate that, of those arrested, 83.9 per cent. were men; 9.1 per cent. women; 6 per cent. boys, and 1 per cent. girls. Forty and eight-tenths per cent. of the arrests were due to drunkenness; 15.9 per cent. to disorderly conduct; 8.2 per cent. to disturbance of the peace; 7.8 per cent. to vagrancy; 6.1 per cent. to assault; 4.8 per cent. to larceny; 3.5 per cent. to gambling; 5.1 per cent. to social evils. The juvenile-court records show that 25.4 per cent. of the boys committed were guilty of larceny; 26.3 per cent. incorrigibility; 8.2 per cent. truancy; 6.1 per cent. disorderly conduct; 2.2 per cent. assault; and 31.8 per cent. other causes. The parents of these boys were 52.3 per cent. American-born; 7.6 per cent. German; 5.8 per cent. Irish; 5.1 per cent. Italian; 2.2 per cent. Russian, and 27 per cent. were of other nationalities.

"The birth-rate in these cities during the past year was 20.92 per thousand of the population; while the death-rate during 1910 was 15.63 per thousand, there being a steady decrease in the death-rate from 17.19 per thousand in 1901. Tuberculosis was responsible for 11.4 per cent. of the deaths during the past ten years; pneumonia was chargeable with 9.7 per cent.; heart-disease, 8.2 per cent.; accidents, 5.8 per cent.; cancer, 4.1 per cent.; typhoid fever, 2.2 per cent.; and 58.6 per cent. were due to other causes."

LAST YEAR'S RELIGIOUS GIFTS—Last year was the first in many when the sum of money given throughout the country for religious purposes surpassed that given for education or for general philanthropy. *The Christian Intelligencer* (New York), in making this statement, supports it by condensed quotation from a statistical article printed in the *Boston Transcript*. According to this showing the recorded gifts of the American people during the year ending December 31, 1911, amounted to \$252,007,875. Further:

"The figures of *The Transcript* divide this into three main divisions: that which was contributed to religion, including all gifts to charities supported through the churches; education; and the 'general good.' Of the total, approximately \$100,000,000 was given to what was classified as distinctively religious, or \$8,000,000 more than the total gifts to education, including the enormous sums given to that object by a few individuals, and \$40,000,000 more than the amount given to the third general division—the general good. Again, of this \$100,000,000, \$51,000,000 was given by 15,000,000 people through the Protestant missionary societies; \$40,000,000 being thus donated for home missions, and \$11,000,000 for foreign."



REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS



JOHN MUIR'S "YOSEMITE" *

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by
JOHN BURROUGHS

Mr. Muir knows his Yosemite like a book, and the book he has written about it leaves little more to be said on the subject. It is an exhaustive survey of all the principal features of the famous valley, giving a detailed description of the waterfalls, the towering rocks, the trees, the birds, the wild flowers, the storms, the floods, the climate, with some account of its history and of the pioneers whose names are closely associated with the valley, with the addition of guide-book features for the benefit of tourists, laying out routes for one-day, two-day, and three-day trips, enlivened now and then with episodes from his own personal adventures during his life of three or four years amid those stupendous scenes. I think that most of his readers will wish that he had continued, through the entire work, the personal-narrative form with which he opens the volume, and thus strung his descriptions upon the thread of his own life there, to a much greater extent than he has done. The personal element was one great source of the charm of his recent book, "My First Summer in the Sierras." Still his reader has not much reason to complain on this score.

While making a guide-book to Yosemite, he has given us a pretty good guide to John Muir. It is a Muir book, and no other man could have written it. Probably no other man in this country has his enthusiasm for mountains and glaciers and waterfalls and big trees united with so rare a literary gift. We get many vivid glimpses of the Sierra-smitten Scot in these pages. We tremble for him when we see him peering over the dizzy brink of Yosemite Falls, clinging to a shelf of rock three inches wide with his audacious heels. And again when he climbs the high, hollow ice-cone formed by the spray of the falls, in order to get a look inside of it. This cone was four or five hundred feet high and the crater-like mouth into which the water/poured was over one hundred feet in diameter. After many drenchings and hair-breadth escapes from fragments of falling ice, he gained a point where he could look down one hundred feet into the interior of this ice volcano, and his adventurous soul was satisfied. With an uneasy feeling we see him again climbing South Dome while it is covered with a fresh fall of snow, following in the footsteps of George Anderson, another Scot who had reached the summit by means of eye-bolts inserted in holes which he drilled in the rock as he progressed up an almost vertical surface for a distance of four or five hundred feet. Anderson tried to dissuade Muir from making the attempt under the unfavorable conditions that then existed, but Scot could not discourage Scot, and Muir gained the summit. "It was one of those brooding, changeful days that come between the Indian summer and winter, when the leaf-colors have grown dim and the clouds come and go among the cliffs like living creatures looking for work;

now hovering aloft, now caressing rugged rock-brows with great gentleness, or wandering afar over the tops of the forest, touching the spires of fir and pine with their soft silken fringes, as if trying to tell the glad news of the coming of snow." Of course, "the first view was perfectly glorious." But the most surprising, if not the most "glorious," sight he saw from the summit of South Dome, was the "Specter of the Brocken"—his own shadow "clearly outlined, about half a mile long," thrown upon "the glorious white surface" of a vast sea of cloud beneath him. "I walked back and forth," he says, "waved my arms, and struck all sorts of attitudes to see every slightest movement enormously exaggerated." During all his gazing from mountain tops this was the only time he ever saw the startling "Specter of the Brocken."

To me, one of the most incredible things Mr. Muir saw during his four years' residence in the valley was the effect of the wind upon the great Yosemite Falls, playing all kinds of fantastic tricks with it, such as driving "it back over the brow of the cliff whence it came." But still more incredible was what he saw on the afternoon of a very windy day from his shelter in a big pine-tree, when the wind suddenly arrested the vast column of falling water in mid-air about half-way down and held it there while he timed it by counting! "It was neither blown upward nor driven aside, but simply held stationary in mid-air, as if gravitation below that point in the path of its descent had ceased to act. The ponderous flood weighing hundreds of tons was sustained, hovering, hesitating like a bunch of thistle-down, while I counted one hundred and ninety. All this time the ordinary amount of water was coming over the cliff and accumulating in the air, swedging and widening and forming an irregular cone about seven hundred feet high, tapering to the top of the wall, the whole standing still, resting on the invisible arm of the North Wind. At length, as if commanded to go on again, scores of arrowy comets shot forth from the bottom of the suspended mass as if escaping from separate outlets." How quickly his Scottish wit acted that he should set about timing the phenomenon by counting! Three hundreds of tons must have rested on the arm of the North Wind over one minute, enough to tire or break even such an arm. But we can not question the truth of Mr. Muir's observation.

Mr. Muir considered himself very fortunate in being in the valley one moonlight night in March when an earthquake occurred. It nearly shook him out of bed, and he rushed out of his cabin scared, but sure he was "going to learn something." He had long been seeking light on the formation of the huge rock tali at the foot of the cliffs every mile or two. Now, he thought, the mystery will be solved. And sure enough it was: "Suddenly, out of the strange silence and strange motion there came a tremendous roar. Eagle Rock on the south wall, about half a mile up the valley, gave way and I saw it falling in thousands of the great boulders I had so long been studying, pouring to the valley floor in a free curve luminous from

friction, making a terribly sublime spectacle—an arc of glowing, passionate fire, fifteen hundred feet span, as true in form and as serene in beauty as a rainbow in the midst of the stupendous, roaring rock storm." The sound of it he describes as equal to all the thunders of all the storms he had ever heard condensed into one roar. Some of his neighbors who believed in the cataclysmic origin of the valley were greatly alarmed and prepared to leave the place. Those who know Muir can see him rallying and joking his frightened neighbors thus: "Come, cheer up; smile a little and clap your hands, now that kind Mother Earth is trotting us on her knee to amuse us and make us good."

Mr. Muir is a nature-lover of a fine type, one of the best the country has produced. But it may be the reader gets a little tired at times of the frequent recurrence in his pages of a certain note—a note which doubtless dates from his inherited Scottish Presbyterianism. Whatever else wild nature is, she certainly is not pious, and has never been trained in the Sunday-school. But, as reflected in Mr. Muir's pages, she very often seems on her way to or from the kirk. All his streams and waterfalls and avalanches and storm-buffed trees sing songs, or hymns, or psalms, or rejoice in some other proper Presbyterian manner. One would hardly be surprised to hear his avalanches break out with the Doxology. The sugar-pine "spreads his arms above the yellow pine in blessing," while the latter "rocks and waves in sign of recognition." In contrasting the sugar-pine with the silence and rigidity of the juniper, he says: "In calm, sunny days the sugar-pine preaches like an enthusiastic apostle without moving a leaf." "A little more than a little" of this sort of thing in the description of the various phases of nature "is by much too much," and there is often too much of it in Mr. Muir's pages and conversation. Just as there is at times too much of another element which is much less Scottish and much more Western—I refer to his "glorious experiences," his "glorious views," his "glorious canopies," his "glorious floods," and his "glorious" this, that, and the other, rivaling our Fourth-of-July orators in his over-use of this cheap epithet. However, such things are but specks in the clear amber of his style, but they are all the more noticeable because they are flies in the amber.

One finds just the right touch in such an account as this of the snow-plant: "The entire plant—flowers, bracts, stems, scales, and roots—is fiery red. Its color should appeal to one's blood; nevertheless, it is a singularly cold and unsympathetic plant. Everybody admires it as a wonderful curiosity, but nobody loves it as lilies, violets, roses, daisies are loved. Without fragrance it stands beneath the pines and firs lonely and silent, as if unacquainted with any other plant in the world; never moving in the wildest storms; rigid as if lifeless, tho covered with beautiful rosy flowers."

Probably there are few if any geologists who will agree with Mr. Muir that this and other like valleys in the Sierras are entirely the work of glacier erosion. Certainly a great geologic drama has been enacted here, but more than one star actor has

(Continued on page 1168)

* Muir, John. The Yosemite. 8vo, pp. 287. Illustrated. New York: The Century Co. \$2.70 net.



VACATION TRIPS IN OUR OWN LAND



GREAT LAKE TRIPS AND RESORTS

Whether as a refreshing break in a rail journey east or west or as the objective of a vacation tour, a trip on America's inland seas, or a sojourn at their resorts, is full of charm. Among the most attractive of the Great Lake resorts are Harbor Springs, Mackinac, Les Cheneaux, Thirty Thousand Islands, and St. Clair and Detroit River points.

The Mackinac region is made accessible by steamers of the Arnold Transit Company, operating daily between Mackinac, Cheboygan, Mackinaw City, St. Ignace, Les Cheneaux, and Sault Ste. Marie. A day's sail, winding in and out among the Thirty Thousand Islands, is afforded by steamer of the Northern Navigation Company, plying daily, except Sunday, between Parry Sound and Penetang. Summer resorts on the banks of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers are served by the steamboats of the White Star Line and Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co. running between Toledo, Detroit, Sarnia, and Port Huron.

The longest voyage on the Lakes is over the "Thousand Mile Waterway" between Duluth and Buffalo. Few other fresh-water trips are more attractive. This long course leads the traveler over the vast expanse and depth of Lake Superior, with its pictured rocks and forest-clad shores; it traverses the great locks of Sault Ste. Marie, through which passes three times the tonnage of the Suez Canal; with slight digression, it touches Mackinac, with its ancient fort and castellated rocks, gem of all the Great Lake islands, the Ojibway country of "Hiawatha" fame, and the labyrinth of the Thirty Thousand Islands of the Georgian Bay. Passing farther on, this great highway reaches the blue expanse of Lake St. Clair and the winding channels of the St. Clair and Detroit rivers, finally emerging upon Lake Erie, over whose waters are carried, east and west, a greater tonnage than that which

enters or clears in foreign commerce from all Atlantic and Pacific ports combined.

Besides the fleets of huge freighters handling the Great Lake commerce, excellent passenger service is afforded by steamships comparing favorably with ocean liners. Service between Duluth and Buffalo, 1,115 miles, is given by steamers of the Anchor Line, leaving either port at four-day intervals, June to September. These ships call at Portage Lake, Marquette, Sault Ste. Marie, Mackinac Island, Detroit, and Cleveland. The entire voyage occupies approximately four days.

Between Chicago and Buffalo weekly sailings are made by the fast passenger steamship *Northland* of the Northern Steamship Company, stopping at Milwaukee, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Detroit, and Cleveland, sailing distance 959 miles, time about three days.

Two routes on Lakes Superior, Huron, and connecting waterways are provided by steamers of the Northern Navigation Company. Steamers of the Lake Superior Division ply between Sarnia (at the foot of Huron) and Duluth, 730 miles, calling at Port Arthur, Fort William, and Sault Ste. Marie, three days' sailing time. The Georgian Bay and Mackinac route includes sailings between Parry Sound (Georgian Bay), Collingwood, Meaford, Owen Sound, North Channel ports, "The Soo," and Mackinac Island, 569 miles in about four days, sailings being about two days apart. Travelers by the Canadian Pacific Railway are afforded direct steamer connection with this system from Fort William on Lake Superior to Port McNicoll, Georgian Bay, five sailings a week, calling at Port Arthur and the Soo, time about two days, distance 555 miles.

A new service has been introduced this season by the Goodrich Transit Company, and Northern Michigan Transportation Company, giving through service between Chicago and Collingwood and Parry Sound, passing through Thirty Thousand

Islands of Georgian Bay. Steamers leave Chicago every Saturday on this trip. Through service is also established between Chicago and Duluth via Chicago and Duluth Transportation Company; service once a week.

Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo, also Cleveland, Mackinac Island, and St. Ignace, are linked by various divisions of the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Company. Cleveland and Buffalo are connected also by steamers of the Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company.

Optional arrangements have been made between rail lines and steamship companies, so that all tickets reading via rail lines between Buffalo and Cleveland, or Buffalo and Detroit, will be accepted for transportation on all steamship lines without additional collection, except for meals and berth. Again all tickets reading via rail lines between Buffalo and Chicago, Cleveland and Chicago, Detroit and Chicago, will be accepted for transportation by steamship lines on payment of \$5 additional to clerk on board steamship, meals and berth extra. This enables one to break a long railroad journey on a moment's notice.

NIAGARA

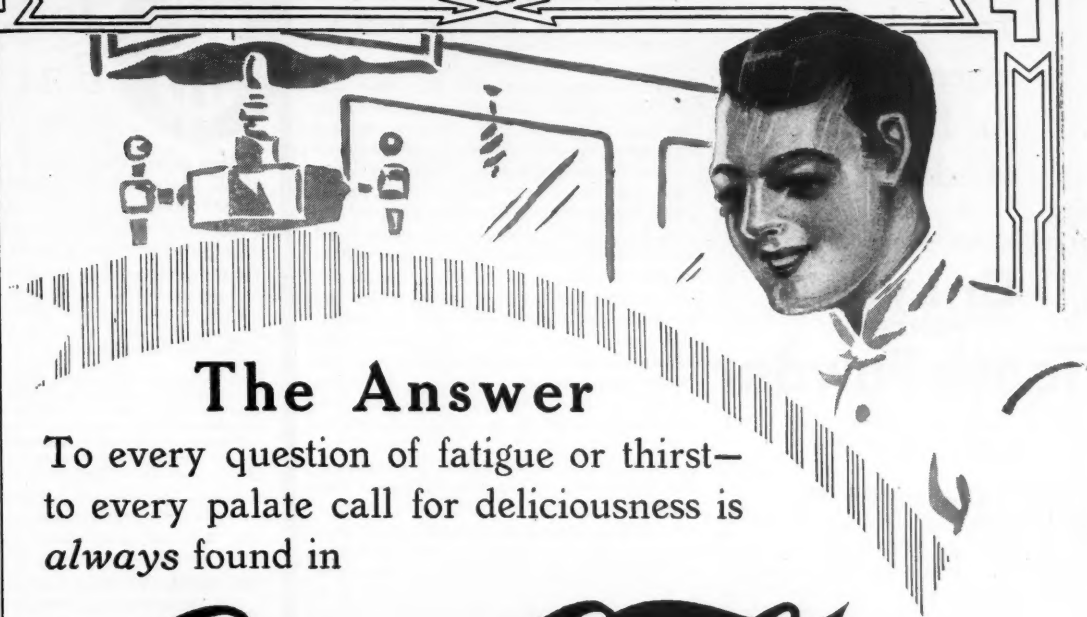
While the Great Lake freighters pass between Lakes Erie and Ontario, through the Welland Canal, Buffalo is the terminus for passenger-carrying steamers. Here the vast volume of water from the four inland seas enters the Niagara River, and twenty-two miles northward, reaching the ridge between Erie and Ontario, pours itself into those mighty falls which are the Mecca of nearly one million visitors each year. From the abyss into which the cataract pours, the water continues in wild tumult of the Whirlpool and Devils Hole Rapids through the Niagara Gorge, finally emerging upon the placid bosom of Lake Ontario, fourteen miles beyond. The

(Continued on page 1177)



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To every question of fatigue or thirst—
to every palate call for deliciousness is
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When your thirst begs you for a
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freshment, answer them with the
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Free Our new booklet, telling
of Coca-Cola vindication
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an Arrow think of
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for what it
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a century by a Doctor of
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powder form, Dr. Lyon's brings
no glycerine, glucose, saccharine,
gelatine or acid to the teeth to do
them harm.

Its constant *night* and morning use
keep the teeth beautifully polished
and clean and free from tartar and
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Almost fifty years of world-wide
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One" just once in a while.
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furniture and sample bottle of "3 in One," both
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42 YH. Broadway New York City.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 1165)

taken part. Ice and water divide the
honors between them, with water much the
longest and most active upon the stage.
No one knows better than Mr. Muir that
the Sierras lie far beyond the limit of the
old Continental ice-sheet which overspread
so large a part of the Northern Hemisphere
in late Tertiary times, and that the glaciers
that formed in the Sierras were purely
local, and of comparatively short duration.
The streams and rivers of this region must
have been at work carving out these valleys
at least a million years before the glaciers
got in their work. To see what water and
air alone can do, one has only to look at
the Grand Canon of the Colorado—a much
more striking spectacle of erosion than the
Yosemite, or let him visit the Hawaiian
Islands and see valleys as deep as Yose-
mite, tho not so precipitous, where a
crystal of ice never formed. The Sierra
mountains and valleys have all been worn
and sculptured by the ice; he who runs
may see that; but that ice alone, or mainly,
dug out an almost rectangular groove in
the solid granite, nearly a mile deep and
only about seven miles long, and that ends
as abruptly as a street in New York, is, I
believe, only a version of Mr. Muir's glacier-
tipsy imagination. In my opinion, such
valleys as Yosemite and Hetch-Hetchy
can be accounted for only on the theory
that, when the rocks that form the Sierras
were uplifted and folded, deep grooves and
chasms formed here and there, and
that these the water and the ice have
deepened and enlarged into the stupendous
gorges we now behold. I can conceive
of no other explanation of their abrupt
rectangular character.

Mr. Muir is never more eloquent than
when he writes about the glaciers. I must
give myself the pleasure of quoting the fine
passage with which he ends his discussion
of the work of the ancient glaciers: "Water
rivers work openly where people dwell, and
so does the rain, and the sea, thundering
on all the shores of the world; and the
universal ocean of air, tho invisible, speaks
aloud in a thousand voices, and explains
its mode of working and its power. But
glaciers, back in their white solitudes, work
apart from men, exerting their tremendous
energies in silence and darkness. Out-
spread, spirit-like, they brood above the
predestined landscape, work on unwearied
through immeasurable ages, until, in the
fulness of time, the mountains and valleys
are brought forth, channels formed for the
rivers, basins made for lakes and meadows
and arms of the sea, soils spread for forests
and fields; then they shrink and vanish
like summer clouds."


OTHER BOOKS OF THE SEASON

Hackwood, F. W. Good Cheer, the Romance of
Food and Feeding. 8vo, pp. 224. New York:
Sturgis & Walton Company.

The author of "The Good Old Times"
and "Inns, Ales, and Drinking Customs of
Old England" is quite in his element in the
subject he has chosen. He is a modern
Athenæus and believer in cookery as a fine
art. Writing out of a mind stored with
what Charles Lamb calls the *mundus*
edibilis, he indorses the lines of the poet:

To cookery we owe well-ordered states,
Assembling men in dear society.

He touches on antediluvian vegetarian-



Jersey Facts

1144 Jersey Cows have
been admitted to the Register
of Merit on year's authenticated butter-fat
records. Some say that entering the Register
of Merit is too easy a stunt for the average
Jersey cow, although the requirements are as
high as those for any other of the dairy breeds.

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ism, the flesh-pots of Egypt, and the "fatted calf." From this he deals with the food of the Greeks who adored the cabbage while the haricot was discovered and loved by Alexander of Macedonia. Roman feasts, from eggs to apples, lead him to touch on English banquets—Druidical, monastic, royal, and baronial. He even deals with anthropophagy and quotes "a recipe for cooking human flesh."

The book is not only intended to delight and satisfy gastronomists; its charming style, historic and anecdotic luxuriance, the taste and learning exhibited, and the wealth of illustrations will be recognized by all who have heard of the banquet of Trimalchio or the Deipnosophists, and the illustrations range from the bas-relief of an Assyrian banquet to Hogarth's "Election Entertaining," which forms the colored frontispiece to the work.

Rexford, Eben E. Amateur Gardencraft. Pp. 304. Illustrated. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1912. \$1.50.

Eben Rexford as a writer is, perhaps, the foremost amateur gardener in the United States. He makes one see the value of beauty in home-making, shows how easily every one can attain satisfactory results, and gives detailed information about the choice of plants and their proper care. If he considered the subject from the standpoint of decorative beauty only, the book would appeal only to the "elect," but he views it from all sides—utility, practical adaptability to surroundings, and the effect both upon the home and the home-maker. The lover of gardens or the veritable novice in that line will find inspiration and valuable information in these pages. Lists of the best vines, plants, shrubs, and flowers are given, considered according to the place they are to occupy; specific rules are laid down for their cultivation and care; even the most prosaic details are given, but in such a familiar, conversational way that the book is very readable and enjoyable. The illustrations are a fascinating feature of a very attractive book.

The Princess. Traveller's Tales. 8vo, pp. 296. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

To induce people to long for a tour in new or old lands it is necessary that they should get a glimpse of them from the lips or the pages of those who have visited them. "The Princess," when she first published these letters in the *Springfield Republican*, evidently had this purpose in view, as she states in the preface to the present volume. Letters from foreign, transatlantic countries are always interesting, and, altho the wanderings of the "Laird," the "Princess," and the "Child" include too vast an area to enable them to pay anything more than a flying visit to the thirty or more places visited, the photographs of the "Child," the observations of the "Laird," and the letters of the "Princess" are suggestive and interesting. The tour through Belgium, Germany, England, France, and Spain was a somewhat formidable undertaking, but it has resulted in the production of a book which is familiarly chatty, bright with the brightness of a journalistic hand, and full of desultory guide-book information, gilded or sweetened by that note of intimacy in which we find ourselves face to face with a well-informed and charming personality—the best of cicerones.



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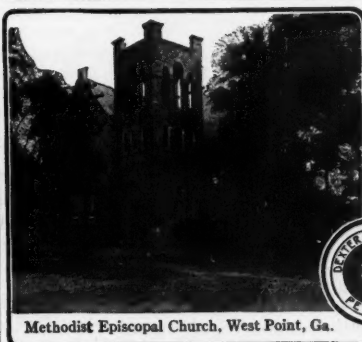


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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

AT THE BOTTOM OF VESUVIUS'S CRATER

SOME of our daring aviators perform startlingly hazardous feats, but it is safe to say that none of them ever knowingly ran a greater risk than did Professor Mallada, superintendent of the Mt. Vesuvius Observatory, and an assistant the other day when they descended to the bottom of the crater of the great volcano. It was the first time the depths of Vesuvius were ever explored. The scientist took many valuable photographs of avalanches and showers of red-hot ashes which were taking place in contiguous parts of the crater. His account of the adventure is contained in an interview with the Naples correspondent of the New York World:

"It is impossible to convey to another the weird impression made upon us by the surroundings. Ghostly, fantastic shapes were piled up all about us. The hollow resonance of our voices was like heavy booming, and the distant rumbling sounded as if the earth was groaning in physical agony.

"Twice my companion nearly fainted from the heat, which varied from 94 to 98 degrees Centigrade (200 to 208 degrees Fahrenheit—water boils at 212); and the emanations of acids from the fumaroles (small holes from which issue volcanic vapors) threatened to suffocate us."

Professor Mallada, who will go down to posterity as the originator and successful performer of one of the most daring feats in history, is attached to the observatory maintained on Mt. Vesuvius for the scientific study of the great volcano. The World correspondent was struck by his splendid physique, his penetrating eye, and the signs in his countenance of an iron will and resolution of character. On this remarkable journey into the depths of the earth the Professor was accompanied by Signor Varavezza, who also is attached to the observatory.

"It was a case of 'If at first you don't succeed try, try again,'" Professor Mallada explained. "Perhaps you know that the last eruption, in 1906, greatly modified the internal formation of the crater. Before that it looked like a funnel, its walls sloping inward at a moderate angle to the central well, which was of such depth as to render the bottom invisible from any part of the crater's mouth. Subsequent down-slips during the eruption altered the shape to one somewhat resembling a cup, the bottom of which was visible at certain hours of the day from the mouth. The interior is more or less honeycombed with fumaroles emitting abundant jets of vapor mixt with hydrochloric acid and sulfur-etched hydrogen.

"With my faithful attendant I reached the mouth of the crater at 9 o'clock on Friday morning. We first made fast a rope 150 yards long, which, slung around the waist, enabled us—partly sliding, partly hanging in the fashion of an Alpine climber—to reach a depth of 130 yards in the southeast part of the cone, where, after careful observation, I had decided was the best point to make a descent.

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"There the lava ridge slopes outward from the sides of the cone fully 100 yards. Traveling along that ledge we reached an immense mass of lava rock and other matter from the crater slide in March, 1911, sloping at an angle of 90 degrees.

"We again made fast another cable 120 yards long, enabling us to reach further the huge bank of volcanic matter projected inward by the same landslide.

"After two hours' clambering we reached the bottom of the crater, which resembled a gigantic plowed field. We remained two hours at the bottom of the crater, took numerous thermometric and barometric observations, and made a collection of mineral and other volcanic matter from which we expect valuable scientific results.

"We planted a red flag in the center, which we found was just 320 yards (960 feet) from the level of the mouth.

"The return climb was more difficult and perilous than the descent. Masses of rock and ashes fell around us as we toiled upward with the aid of the ropes, and several times threatened to dash us to the bottom.

"After five hours' work we reached the summit pretty well exhausted but triumphant."

THAT WILEY BABY

THE birth of a crown prince in a European monarchy seldom occupies a more prominent place in the daily newspapers than did the recent arrival of John Harvey Wiley, son of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley. It is suggested editorially by the *Boston Journal* that since he is not only the son of a famous pure-food expert, but of a mother in sympathy with modern hygienic ideas, the youngster will be brought up in the clear sunlight of publicity, and should be the model for thirty million homes. But the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, after congratulating Master Wiley upon his privilege of being reared upon scientific principles, assures us that we should have no fears that the Doctor will spoil his model baby, "because, just at the critical moment, Mrs. Wiley will mildly but firmly intervene, and see that the youngster does not become a martyr to public welfare." These felicitations are from the *Washington Times*:

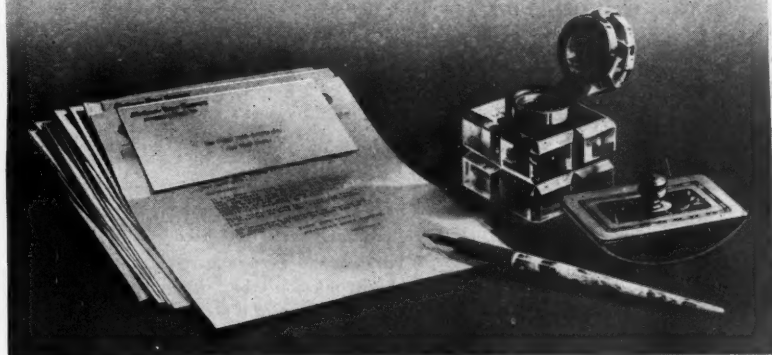
The general public has taken such a keen interest in the affairs of Dr. Wiley for so many years, even when those affairs were most personal, that he will have to pardon the effort, which is already apparent, to help him raise the baby. According to a usage long established, no new baby can come into the community and be allowed to "just grow." Suggestions as to the best method of raising babies come as naturally from all sorts and conditions of people as do recipes for curing a cold. They are all different, but each is infallible.

According to all the laws of hygiene, the pure-food baby should have a model infancy. In his capacity as head of the family, the proud father is already outlining the regimen which is to be pursued. The young hopeful is not to be coddled too

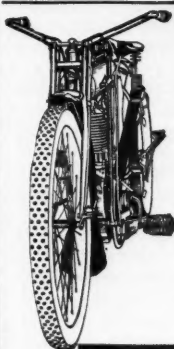
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much, or weaned too soon. It is to be taught self-reliance and self-denial at a time of life when other infants are indulged in vocal cravings for the moon. It is to lead a prophylactic existence in a sterilized medium, and thereby grow strong and prosper. It is not venturing too much to say that there are venerable mothers of four girls and five or six boys or so, scattered throughout the country, who will hear with lofty scorn of the scientific by-laws by which Baby Wiley is to be raised. Serene in the confidence that a peck of dirt and an abundance of catnip tea are sufficient to bring any baby to healthy maturity, they will look down upon the theories borrowed from the laboratory. A congress of experts could not persuade them that chewing the paint off a tin rattle, and, later on, sneaking forbidden fruit from the green apple-tree, do not, on the whole, conduce to long life. That chartered wildling, the barefoot boy with cheeks of tan, still remains the ideal.

Of course, it isn't true, and the experts have allowed us now and then to look through the microscope and see that germs are the pestilence which walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noonday, but the tradition will survive. Let us hope that Baby Wiley, in spite of his scientific raising, will disappoint the predictions of the catnip school and grow up with nothing more than the normal amount of aches in his tum-tum and the pains of teething. Certainly, a large circle of friends look on with anxious interest, and, sharing the common admiration for "our little selves re-formed in finer clay," wish the pure-food baby a ripe old age.

AFRICAN CANNIBALS AT HOME

ALGOT LANGE, the explorer of the Brazilian jungle, is far from having a corner on recent information about cannibal tribes. The Rev. A. L. Kitching, who, with his wife, spent ten years in the Teso country in East Africa, comes forward with a new book containing interesting descriptions of some of the most primitive tribes known to civilized man. Mr. and Mrs. Kitching were the first white persons to invade the Teso country, and during their long mission they lived among savage blacks, many of whom were not far enough advanced in civilization to don as much clothing as the average Igorrote. The book, which is to be published at an early date by the Scribners, is reviewed in the *New York Sun* by Jeannette L. Gilder, who says:

The naked tribes Mr. Kitching found less childlike and bland than one would expect that so primitive a people would be. The theory that naked peoples are more moral than those who wear clothes, Mr. Kitching says, will not hold water. He writes:

"It should rather be said that there is an absence of all morality than an absence of immorality; these naked tribes are, for the most part, purely animal, devoid of all self-consciousness, destitute of all sense of indecency, or what we should call modesty. Among Bantu tribes in Uganda there is a strong sense of outward decency

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and propriety, but this but serves to cloak complete indifference to the higher claims of morality; in private, the scrupulous Bantu is often less moral than his frankly animal, primitive Nilotic or Teso neighbor. In spite of the importance of marriage, and the efforts expended by many on acquiring the wherewithal to get a wife, there is no semblance of home life among Bantus; the wife is a mere chattel, to be acquired at considerable expense, and, therefore, to be made as profitable an investment as possible."

While the sexes in these savage tribes may be said to be on an equality, the question of "votes for women" does not arise because there are no votes for men. One main feature of this equality of the sexes, it may be cause or it may be effect, is the fact that the men do the bulk of the hard work in cultivation. In Buganda, with its regular rainfall and never-failing fertility, a minimum of labor is required to keep a household in food, when once a garden has begun to yield its regular crop of bananas; so the wife is able to make both ends meet with but a few hours a day in the fields.

Polygamy is practised. The women like their husbands to have numerous wives, because it divides the work, so that when a polygamist savage becomes a Christian, and faces the question of monogamy, he has not only to make up his own mind on the subject, but he must gain the consent of his wives. Wives are usually attained by purchase, tho there are other ways. Mr. Kitching says:

"Big chiefs have many more wives than they actually marry themselves, and these are bequeathed to their sons after them, along with the other property. Sometimes it may happen that a younger son inherits a wife much older than himself, in which case he may arrange with his brother to exchange for a younger woman, the elder brother then marrying the older woman.

"One of the most important Gan' chiefs, by name Ogwok, had a great number of wives of all ages. I was told that there were at least eighty, and I doubt if he knew himself how many children he had. He was constantly acquiring more wives, being very wealthy in cattle, but most of these were for his sons, who were naturally numerous, and many of them already grown up.

"In some districts girls are betrothed in infancy by the parents in order to secure the cattle or goats at once; if the child dies, there is, of course, unlimited litigation before the prospective bridegroom can recover his property. It is even said that a man will barter away his unborn child on the understanding that if it should prove to be a boy the payments made shall be returned."

These savage tribes carry personal adornment to the most extreme point. Many of them pierce their tongues for the purpose of inserting strings of rings or beads. How they eat with these burdens attached to their tongues can not be explained, unless they detach the ornaments at meal-time. We read on:

Patiko young men wear barbs of glass in the lower lips, but this need not interfere with mastication. All boys have a hole pierced in the lower lip at the age of six

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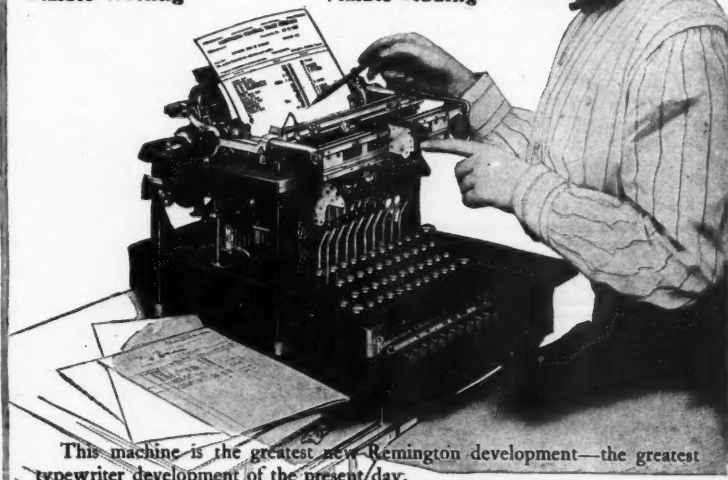
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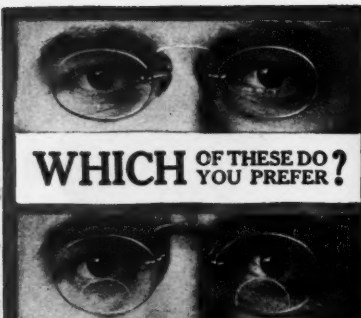
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MADE under our own patents, in our own factory, and the entire production sold direct to the home and office. That is the reason we can offer them at such reasonable prices. Our Sectional Bookcases are the product of years of undivided attention to this one line of manufacture. Book sections have non-binding, disappearing glass doors, and are highly finished in SOLID GOLDEN OAK. Other styles and finishes at correspondingly low prices. Write for New Catalogue No. 25.

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NOTICE that the Kryptok Double-Vision Lenses are entirely free from seams. Notice that Kryptok Lenses are in no way odd, nor freakish, and do not suggest old age as the Pasted Double-Vision Lenses below them. The prominent seams of pasted lenses are always unsightly and invariably indicate advancing years.

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Finest Guaranteed \$10 to \$27

1912 Models with Coaster-Brakes and Puncture-Proof tires.

1910 & 1911 Models \$7 to \$12

All makes and models.

100 Second-Hand Wheels \$3 to \$8

Good as new.

Great FACTORY CLEARING SALE

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Enclosed is \$5c for a trial subscription to ADVERTISING & SELLING for 4 months.

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Special Offer

or seven, and they wear a bit of stick in the hole until able to procure an ornament.

"The custom was a rather useful one to us," records Mr. Kitching, "as it found us a splendid market for all our old bottles, which went at about eight pence apiece, or even more, according to the thickness and clear whiteness of the glass.

"Having succeeded in begging or purchasing a bottle, a youth takes it to the fire and heats it to the point of splitting; he then rakes out the pieces from the fire and selects those most suitable for his purpose. He will spend days sitting by a large, wet stone, laboriously grinding away at his strip of glass until he has it nicely smooth and tapered to a point, the longer the better, either straight or curved will do; a nick is then rubbed at each side of the thick end, to hold in place a little band of thin brass wire, which serves to keep the glass from slipping out when pushed through the lip from inside."


Men are even more vain in the matter of dress than women. They will wear ornaments that cut into the flesh and make amputation at times necessary. Mr. Kitching tells of one old man who came to him for relief, and who had worn iron bracelets for several years. They were two pounds in weight, and so buried in the flesh as to be almost invisible. Mr. Kitching thought that amputation would be necessary, but the man would not hear of it. To quote from the book:

"I took the poor old fellow to my workshop, where I had a powerful vise. Into this, after considerable trouble, one of the bracelets was fixt without pinching the arm; one of the patient's friends was then enlisted as assistant to hold down with a piece of flat iron the flesh that had grown up round the bracelet. Half an hour's hard work with a hack-saw was needed to cut through the metal in that cramped position, and then a little manipulation with pincers disengaged the two pieces of the bracelet from their bed in the flesh.

"The second bracelet gave equal trouble, both in gripping it in the jaws of the vise and in sawing it through without cutting the flesh, and then, at last, the old man was free from his fetters that had galled him for five years. It only remained to dress the arm with antiseptics, and advise the patient, who came from some distance, to take up his abode in our little hospital ward. This he consented to do, and went off home to get food. From that day to this I have never seen him, as he did not return after all, but inquiries of people from his village elicited the satisfactory news that he had quite recovered."

On the subject of the clothed and the unclothed savage tribes, Mr. Kitching says:

"The introduction of clothes to naked races is, in fact, a mixt blessing. In the matter of morality, which is supposed to be improved by covering nakedness, the use of clothes is simply piling Pelion on Ossa; to the lack of morality, which was at least void of self-consciousness, it added a prudery far harder to combat. In the first instance, the only benefit from the wearing of clothes is to the susceptibilities of Europeans; the effect on the native mind is at best only an access of self-importance and consequent independence and indisposition to work. It therefore seems advisable to hinder, rather than encourage, the early introduction of garments, making



This Sectional Bookcase will "fit" your books

Grows by sections as the books increase.

The interior is always clear for the adjustable shelves.

Has swinging doors like old-style book case.

THE S-C BOOK-UNIT

(Schriefer Patents)

The New Steel Library System for Home and Office

Sections have neither top nor bottom, but fasten together at back and sides. Doors swing as one. No space lost with sliding doors. Shelves adjust at half-inch intervals regardless of the section joints.

No space lost. Seven or eight rows accommodated in the space usually required for five. Fewer sections needed.

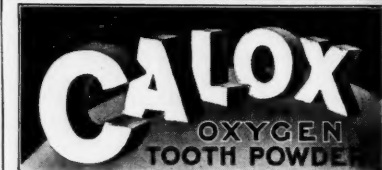
Finished in olive green, mahogany or oak in keeping with the finest furniture.

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Branches or Agencies in Most Cities
Manufacturers of THE SAFE-CABINET and THE S-C LINE OF STEEL OFFICE FURNITURE



CALOX OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER

To Whiten the Teeth

It's the Oxygen (in the form of peroxide of hydrogen) in Calox that renders it so perfect a cleanser and whiteners of the teeth. Dentists advise its use. Physicians prescribe it.

All Druggists, 25 Cents
Sample and Booklet free on request

McKESSON & ROBBINS, NEW YORK

Ask for the Calox Tooth Brush, 35c.

CAN Your Own Vegetables and Fruit

My formulae tell you how. My Canning Outfits cost little. Are easily operated. Cook the fruit, not the cook. Can, in either glass or tin, your own fresh, pure, free-from-acid fruit and vegetables at less cost than you can buy inferior goods. Catalogue free.

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"DON'T SHOUT"

"I hear you. I can hear now as well as anybody. 'How?' Oh, something new — THE MORLEY PHONE. I've a pair in my pare now, but they are invisible. I would not know I had them in myself, only that I hear all right."

"THE MORLEY PHONE for the DEAF"

made low sounds and whispers plainly heard. Invisible, comfortable, weightless and harmless. Anyone can adjust it." Over one hundred thousand sold. Write for booklet and testimonials.

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Get Rid of The Unsightly Garbage Can—

Keep the garbage underground away from the sun, frost, flies, dogs and cats in a Stephenson Garbage Receiver.

Stephenson Underfloor Refuse Receiver for oily waste in garage—or ashes in cellar.

Sold direct. Send for Catalog

C. H. STEPHENSON, Mfr., 52 Farrar Street, Lynn, Mass

quite sure that the movement in the direction of covering the person is entirely spontaneous, and then trying to guide the fashions in the most rational direction."

Like all other primitive peoples, these blacks have strange customs regarding the treatment of the sick and the expression of grief for the dead. They have "medicine-men," many of whom knowingly take advantage of the superstitions of their "patients." The medicine-men usually exact payment before they do their work, which is a good rule, since their cures are few and far between. To conclude:

"Not until a fowl or goat, or even a bullock, has been given can any measures possibly be taken for the relief of the patient; perhaps it would be better for the patient, in many instances, if he were unable to afford the fee, as the treatment is, in most cases, to say the least, unsavory, and, of course, entirely futile. The operations of the wizard may be directed to discovering the reason for the illness, and take the form of reading the omens from the entrails of the beast that is slaughtered. The outfit of a medicine-man in Mwenge was once seized by a chief and given to me as a curiosity; it consisted of horns of antelope, buffalo, and goats filled with various 'medicines,' compounded mostly of blood and pounded leaves."

Poisoning is one of the pleasant customs of East Africa. In Patiko, Mr. Kitching was assured that not infrequently people died from contact with the *logaga*; this is a poison trap set at the entrance of a village, and supposed to be such that only the person whose life or health is aimed at is in any danger of its virulence. The mere contact of the bare foot is sufficient to convey the poison, and no attempt is made to introduce any spike or sharp edge to cut the skin; the victim of the trap is expected to fall ill, and even die, without knowing the reason for his fate.

When a man dies it is the custom for his near relatives to commit suicide or make an attempt at so doing. Among the mourners there are always some to be seen with their arms or legs tied; some sitting in the grip of a male friend, or restrained by two or three women. This is because it is considered proper to show your grief by attempting to commit suicide if you are connected in any way with the deceased.

"People have been known to impale themselves on stakes, to hurl themselves upon spears, or dash their heads on a rock," narrates the author. "Another may hang himself, or rupture his larynx by a sharp blow upon the edge of an erite, or winnowing-tray. At one funeral I saw the son of a local chief being held back by three or four men as he strained madly to reach the village, with tears streaming down his cheeks."

Part of this grief is assumed, and is often to assure those attending the funeral that the grief-stricken one had no hand in the death of the corpse.

After a careful reading of this interesting and unusual book, one becomes quite reconciled to the manners and customs of civilization.

To the Point.—Politics consists of two sides and a fence.—*Atchison Globe*.



Lunch Outdoors—It's Tastier

Truly delightful, isn't it?—to pull up under a shady tree by the roadside and take lunch. You relish it better—the fresh, country air and natural scenery put vigor to the appetite. Equip your car with a

Hawkeye Refrigerator Basket

and you can always be assured of a dainty, appetizing meal outdoors. Hawkeye Baskets are made of strong rattan on the outside, heavy non-rustable nickel plate on the inside, with a thick asbestos wall between—the latter keeps the heat out and cold in. Ice compartment at one end keeps food fresh and cold 24 hours. Illustration to left shows the new Hawkeye Tonneau Refrigerator Basket. It has large capacity, an extra deep ice compartment, yet takes up almost no needed room in the car as it is under coat rail in the tonneau. Very compact and



handy. Priced as low as \$4.00. Illustration on right shows the Hawkeye Fitted Lunch Basket—a literal dining room, containing coffee pot, saucepan, plates, cups, knives, forks, spoons, etc.—complete luncheon equipment for large outing party. If you have any difficulty buying Hawkeye Baskets at any auto supply dealer, department or sporting goods store, write us and we will give name of nearest dealer and free booklet descriptive of these baskets and many recipes for salads, sandwiches, and other tempting "on-the-road" snacks. Write for booklet to-day.



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You will find real enjoyment and health out of doors with the

Ristey Tent-Couch

A tent and couch in one for two people

Patented
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Couch is
16 inches
from the
ground

Folded
Weights
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lbs.

Needs no ropes or stakes. Easily moved or carried and folds up in a roll. Just the thing for lawn, porch or camp. For campers it means no more sleeping on the ground—no cots to carry—no floor to make. Room beneath affords protection for trappings and provisions. Send your name and address and we will mail you an interesting booklet.

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Better one less handsome chair if something needs to be given up in order to have your copy of the Standard Dictionary.

Have Your Own Private STEEL GARAGE

Protect Your Car From Fire and Theft

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Have your own Garage. Make sure no one is using your car without your knowledge. Save \$55 to \$85 monthly garage charges. Save \$50 to \$100 cost of building by ordering Edwards Fireproof Steel Garage. Shipped complete, F. O. B. Cincinnati, on receipt of \$52.50. Blue prints and simple directions come with shipment. Sizes come 10 feet wide, 14, 16, 18 or 20 feet long, 10 feet high. Ample room for largest car and all equipment. Fireproof, weatherproof, indestructible. Locks most secure. An artistic structure any owner will be proud of. Booklet, with full description and illustration, sent on request.

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Does YOUR Can Breed Flies?

The worst breeding place for flies is the battered, open garbage can. Health officers everywhere tell us that the only way to exterminate these disease-spreading pests is to stamp out their breeding places.

Protect your family! Keep your back-yard clean—your garbage tightly shut in by using

Witt's CAN—For Ashes and Garbage

Witt's SPAIL—For General Use

made of corrugated steel galvanized (rust-proof) that stands the roughest handling without becoming battered. The lid fits closely—makes Witt Cans and Pails odor-proof, dog-proof, fly-proof. They cost but a little more than the ordinary kind—last twice as long.

Three sizes of both can and pail. If your dealer hasn't Witt's write us and we will see that you are supplied.

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Look for the Yellow Label



If there is ever a time when you will appreciate **EDUCATOR WAFERS** it is during the summer months.

Crisp, delicious, wholesome—the ideal food for hot weather. Made from whole wheat, they contain the maximum of nourishment in most compact form.

Packed in tins, they're always fresh—so convenient for the outing, week-end trip, or vacation.

EDUCATOR CRACKERS

The Cracker of Character and Economy

Other varieties that will surely please you are the **Toaster-ette**, a perfect salad cracker—the **Fruited**, a sweetmeat of wholesome nourishment—the **Water Cracker**, delicious with cheese and coffee—and the **Almonette**, a unique biscuit for dainty luncheons and teas.

At any rate, get a tin of **Educator Wafers** from your grocer today. Look for the name **EDUCATOR**. Try them for dinner tonight—**buttered**. You'll be delighted.

If your grocer cannot supply you, send ten cents for large trial assorted box of above varieties.

(Six varieties of **EDUCATOR CRACKERS** may now be had in ten cent sealed packages.)

JOHNSON EDUCATOR FOOD CO.
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The Home of Wholesome Food

A Snow-White Solid Porcelain Compartment

It does away with cracks, joints, crevices, corners and other natural hiding places for dirt, odors, decaying food and dangerous microbes found in other refrigerators.

SEND FOR OUR VALUABLE FREE BOOK ON HOME REFRIGERATION. It tells you how to keep your food sweet and wholesome—how to cut down ice bills—what to seek and what to avoid in buying any refrigerator. Every housewife and home owner should have one.

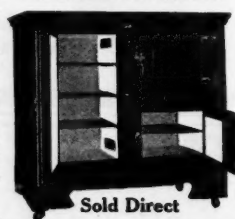
It also describes the wonderful advantages of the "MONROE." The one refrigerator with each food compartment made of a solid piece of unbreakable snow-white porcelain ware—every corner rounded like above cut. The one refrigerator accepted in the best homes and leading hospitals because it can be made germlessly clean by simply wiping out with a damp cloth. The one refrigerator that will pay for itself in a saving on ice bills, food waste and repairs. The "MONROE" is sold at factory prices on 30 days' trial. We pay the freight and guarantee "full satisfaction or money back."

LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS IF DESIRED

MONROE REFRIGERATOR COMPANY, Station 8, Lockland, O.

The "Monroe"

The Lifetime Refrigerator



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Running Water in Your Country Home
Install a Niagara Hydraulic Ram in your country home and you can have running water in any room, or stable, barn, garage, etc., and it does not cost one cent to operate.

Niagara Hydraulic Ram
runs by self water pressure from any nearby spring or flowing stream. Never needs attention. Can't get out of order. Its cost is really small. Write for catalog.
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Make Childhood Memorable
Fun, fresh air, and splendid training for mind and body go with a "Sheltie." Give your child this best and jolliest of childhood-comrades. We breed and train superb Shetland ponies, 300 in our herd. Write for free Price List. "Pony Fairyland," a great book, sent for 6c to cover postage.

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FAMILY SHOE STRETCHER

Instantly relieves and mechanically removes the shoe pressure which continually causes corns, bunions, tender spots, etc. Makes your shoes fit perfectly. No medicines, plasters or messy applications. Lasts forever. Endorsed by physicians. Full description and the 68-page valuable book on Foot Comfort by Geo. H. Wehner, the celebrated German Pedic Surgeon, sent free.

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Bear the script name of
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Get "Improved," no tacks required.

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The **Health Merry-Go-Round** promotes the health, strength and happiness of your children. Sure to do them good mentally, morally and physically. This machine is built to last, of seasoned hardwood, iron and steel. A safe, permanent plaything operated by the children with their hands and feet. Makes them breathe deep of fresh air, and grow strong. Keeps them at home and in good spirits. A strong-toned organ which plays any tune adds greatly to their pleasure. Price is reasonable. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

Every machine is guaranteed and sent on free trial. Write today for circular. **HEALTH MERRY-GO-ROUND CO., Dept. 211, Quincy, Ill., U. S. A.**



Propylactic
Tooth Brush

Tooth Brush

A clean tooth never decays—the
Propylactic keeps teeth clean

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

May 16.—The House of Commons passes the Welsh Disestablishment Bill on its second reading.

May 20.—A French dirigible balloon with six passengers ascends 9,514 feet, near Paris.

May 21.—The German Reichstag passes on its third reading the Naval and Military Appropriation Bill, providing for another battlesquadron and an army increase of 29,000 men.

May 22.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, leaders of the London suffragettes, are convicted of inciting their followers to damage property and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

May 23.—Seven are killed and more than a hundred injured in a riot in Budapest following a proclamation of a general strike as a protest against the election of Count Tizza as president of the Lower House. The trouble is due to the efforts of the Socialists to have a law passed granting universal suffrage for men. After the riot the Premier promises to introduce a universal-suffrage measure and the Socialists say they are satisfied.

The Hamburg-American liner *Imperator*, the largest vessel afloat, is launched at Hamburg; she is 900 feet long and will displace about 52,000 tons.

Paul Deschanel is elected president of the French Chamber of Deputies to succeed the late Henri Brisson.

Mexican Federals defeat Orozco's rebel army at Rellano after an engagement lasting five hours.

Ocean freight traffic is tied up at London by a strike of dock employees and the union-leaders threaten a strike in all British ports in case traffic is diverted to other ports.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

May 23.—The House passes a bill providing that no coastwise ships except those owned by railroads shall be charged for using the Panama Canal.

GENERAL

May 19.—United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise begins a suit in New York City to break up the so-called Coffee Trust; if his action is successful he will seize \$10,000,000 worth of coffee now in storage in New York and sell it at auction.

The superdreadnought *Texas* is launched at Newport News, Va.; it is the largest of the United States Navy's battle-ships, and is the first in the world to carry fourteen-inch guns.

The anthracite miners, in convention at Wilkes-Barre, ratify the compromise agreement reached by a subcommittee of operators and union men.

May 21.—The Massachusetts legislature adopts a resolution ratifying the proposed constitutional amendment providing for the popular election of United States Senators; Massachusetts is the first State to ratify the measure.

The Ohio State primaries result in the election of 32 Republican district delegates for Colonel Roosevelt and 10 for President Taft; Governor Harmon gets 35 of the Democratic delegates and Governor Wilson 7.

May 23.—Seven hundred United States marines are ordered to Cuba to protect American residents and their property from injury by bands of negroes in revolt against the Cuban Government; dispatches from Havana say the uprising is becoming serious in many provinces.

The Virginia Democratic State convention decides to send an uninstructed delegation to Baltimore; thirteen of the twenty-four are unopposed in choice for the nomination and eleven are outspoken for Governor Wilson.

Changing the Bill.—LEADING MAN (in traveling company)—"We play 'Hamlet' to-night, Laddie, do we not?"

SUB-MANAGER—"Yes, Mr. Montgomery."

LEADING MAN—"Then I must borrow the sum of twopence."

SUB-MANAGER—"Why?"

LEADING MAN—"I have four days' growth upon my chin. One can not play *Hamlet* in a beard."

SUB-MANAGER—"Um—well—we'll put on 'Macbeth.'"—Punch.

VACATION TRIPS IN OUR OWN LAND

(Continued from page 1166)

Falls are reached directly from Canada by Grand Trunk Railway, and directly, or by connections from Buffalo, by five American trunk lines.

All who would appreciate the grandeur and power of Niagara should view the Falls from the various vantage-points, including Goat Island, the Canadian and American shores, the Cave of the Winds, and from the deck of one of the little steamers which steam beneath into the clouds of spray. The Gorge and Rapids should be viewed by a belt-line trip over the trolley which clings to the shore of the current one way, and returns along the cliffs. An attractive side-trip is by this trolley to Lewiston, near the mouth of the River, thence by steamer of the Niagara Navigation Company past historic Fort Niagara and across Lake Ontario to Toronto, a two-and-one-half-hour sail.

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

Tourists who have made a trip over the four Great Lakes, and visited Niagara, will be well repaid by continuing on across Lake Ontario and down the St. Lawrence Valley. This great river, 688 miles in length, and pouring more fresh water into the ocean than any other river in the world, with the single exception of the Amazon, is richly endowed with natural beauty and historic interest. Beginning with an island paradise, it breaks into seven separate rapids, expands into two huge lakes, runs along the brows of towering mountains, and emerges, many miles wide, into the Atlantic.

Through service on Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence, and Saguenay rivers is given by the passenger steamer fleet of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company. St. Lawrence tourists may embark from Toronto, "the Queen City of Canada," by Canadian Division of this line, or from Youngstown, Charlotte, or Oswego, by the new steamer *Rochester* of the American Division. In either case, the sail over Lake Ontario is by night. Next morning the river is entered—

"Where emerald waters take their way
Through winding channel, cove and bay."

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS

A short distance from the efflux of the St. Lawrence, at the foot of Lake Ontario, the steamer enters the Thousand Islands. Tourists should not fail to stop over here, either at Clayton or Alexandria Bay. From the latter point, in the heart of the Archipelago, little excursion steamers wind in and out among the 1,692 islands and islets, giving one an intimate impression of the enchantment of this region. Excellent hotel accommodations are afforded at Thousand Island Park, Alexandria Bay, and other points. Good fishing abounds. Tourists to the Thousand Islands by rail arrive at Clayton via New York Central Lines.

DOWN THE ST. LAWRENCE

Either from the American or Canadian Division steamers, passengers transship at Prescott, Ontario (Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway Connection), to one

INDESTRUCTO LUGGAGE

Your trunk is your traveling home—it is the only binding tie between you and your permanent home.

To insure the comfort—convenience—and safety of your traveling home—choose an Indestructo Trunk.

Indestructo on a trunk or on leather luggage stands for more than a handsome exterior. It stands for those built-in qualities that make for years and years of splendid service.

You will know that your Indestructo will make good—not only in the every day wear and tear of travel—but in emergencies; when the unusual happens.

Every Indestructo trunk is guaranteed to you for five years of sincere service.

That guarantee is built into every panel—every joint and every corner.

Any trunk that does not protect you just as carefully—just as safely against loss from travel usage is not an economical trunk for you to buy.

Don't wait until the "old trunk in the attic breaks" before you look into the Indestructo.

It may break on your next trip and leave you stranded—where you can't conveniently secure an Indestructo.

You have undoubtedly promised yourself that your next trunk would be an Indestructo. Get it before your old trunk fails you and secure yourself against any future baggage worries.

Your dealer will show you the De Luxe, the Traveler, the Dreadnought, or the new Chiffo-Robe.

We will gladly send you his name and our Trunk and Bag Book if you will ask for it today.

Remember that "If there ever is a better trunk built, it will be an Indestructo."

National Veneer Products Co.

218 Beiger St.
Mishawaka, Ind.



One of the exclusive models of Indestructo Leather Luggage—the complete line is described in our Luggage Book.



The Chiffo-Robe

A new model wardrobe trunk that permits of locking your entire belongings without closing the trunk.



The Dreadnought

The strongest trunk ever built—constructed of 6-ply hardwood veneer—covered with vulcanized fibre, bound with rawhide, and shod with heavy brass.

Your Profit is how much?

Save your brains and time by using

Lackey's Wonderful Profit Marking Tables

No work—Just Look. Without figuring they show buying and selling prices required to make any profit desired, on the GROSS, DOZEN, UNIT or PIECE COST. 10, 100, 1000 or 10,000 times any price quoted instantly obtained. Range of prices from 1-12¢ each to \$144,000.00 per GROSS. Simple as A B C; thousands in use. These tables enable traveling salesmen to show merchants SELLING PRICES required to obtain any profit, show Merchants and Department Managers how to maintain definite profits. POCKET SIZE. If your stationer does not sell it.

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Mailed upon receipt of price, \$5.00; guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded.

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AGENTS and STATIONERS! Sales guaranteed to those purchasing one dozen or more

Wedding

INVITATIONS, ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Visiting Cards and Stamped Stationery. Correct Styles from an Elegant Shop at Moderate Prices. Samples upon request. LYCETT, 317 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

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Designs and Estimates Furnished
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Write for our illustrated booklet, Free.

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THE ENGINE OF REFINEMENT
For the
finest boats that float

For Runabouts, Cruisers and Speed Boats. Write for Catalog
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THE ZIG ZAG AUTOMATIC STROPPER

AT ALL DEALERS Straps Any Make of Safety Razor Blade
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FRANK CRANE is the most vigorous writer of the day and has more readers than any essayist since Emerson. He has no fad, but discusses human problems in such a broad, clear, common sense spirit that his books increase the joy of life.

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The trip from Quebec to Tadoussac discloses scenery unlike that revealed along the upper St. Lawrence. Along the northern shore of the river, followed by the steamer, tower the Laurentian Mountains, Capes Tourmente and Mount Ebulments, the latter attaining a height of 2,500 feet. The chief resorts are St. Irénée, Murray Bay, Cap à l'Aigle, and Tadoussac, at the mouth of the Saguenay. At Murray Bay and Tadoussac are located superb hotels. Both these points are made accessible from the Intercolonial Railway, on the southern shore, by steamer connection. Excellent fishing and hunting abound, and all towns in this region have the quaint charm of French America.

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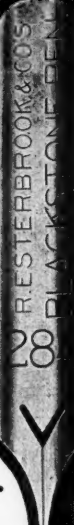
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MARITIME CANADA

Canada's maritime provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and Labrador, offer a variety of vacation attractions, luring hither each season an increasing number of tourists. Particularly for those who shun fashionable resorts, like quaint surroundings and real hunting and fishing, this region has strong appeal.

Nova Scotia, "land of poetry and romance," is yearly becoming more and more famous as a region in which to find health, rest, and pleasure. New Brunswick combines forest-clad mountains, lakes, and rivers with seashore scenery along the Bay of Fundy. The remarkable reversing falls of the St. John River, in this province, and the enormous ocean tides, are sources of unusual interest. Sea-girt Prince Edward Island, named after Queen Victoria's father, is termed "the Garden of the Gulf," a picturesque land, with many miles of ocean beach. Newfoundland, the "Norway of the New World," offers to the tourist the grandest fiords on the continent; to the health-seeker cool and bracing air; to the sportsman hunting and fishing upon almost virgin ground. Caribou, deer, grouse, trout, and salmon abound. One thousand miles to the northward the stern coast of Labrador lures the sportsman and explorer.

The Maritime Provinces are made easily accessible by steamship and connecting rail lines. Nova Scotian ports are reached by Dominion Atlantic and Plant Line steamers from Boston, Eastern Steamship Company's International Division via St. John, and by all-rail route from New York, Boston, Montreal, or Quebec. Local points are reached by Dominion Atlantic, Intercolonial, Halifax & Southwestern, a division of Canadian Northern Railway. St. John is the chief point of entry to New Brunswick. It is reached by all-rail routes from Boston via Boston & Maine, Maine Central, and Canadian Pacific, or from Canada by Canadian Pacific and Intercolonial. Direct steamer connection (weekly sailings) are by Eastern Steamship Company from Boston. Access to Newfoundland is by Intercolonial Railway express to North Sidney, C. B., thence by steamer *Bruce* Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, connecting at Port-aux-Basques with Reid Newfoundland Railway system across the entire island to St. Johns. The same company operates fortnightly steamer service during the summer to Battle Harbor, Labrador, Nain, and intermediate points.

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in which this whole region is held by so many who have sojourned here. All seem to be agreed on calling it "The Great National Summer Playground of Canada." Then the varied scenery of the different sections is honored with the names of "The Venice of the North," "The Killarney of Canada," "A World of Lovely Beauty," etc., etc.

The name of "Muskoka," which means Clear-Sky-Land, is appropriate for this vast and diversified playground, and especially for that part of it known as Algonquin National Park and the contiguous Lake of Bays section, which reaches an altitude of 1,000 feet above the sea, and 300 feet above the level of the Muskoka Lakes.

GEORGIAN BAY AND PARRY SOUND

The Georgian Bay and Parry Sound section is conceded by all visitors to be a place of exceptional beauty and interest. The water-views from the high bluff on Parry Sound, on which stands Hotel Belvedere, are of remarkable beauty and variety. Delightful Point Au Baril, another ideal fishing as well as hunting resort, is also in this section.

Corroborative of the claim that aquatic scenery has such a remarkably strong attraction for summer visitors, the three noted and connected lakes, Muskoka, Rosseau, and Joseph, attract by far the largest number of summer tourists. These three largest lakes are dotted with more than 400 islets, mostly small, and in their neighborhood are about a thousand more smaller lakes and ponds connected by streams. Added to these attractions, this whole Muskoka Lake region has an alti-

tude of 800 feet above the sea, and 200 feet above Lake Huron, all of which features of healthfulness and scenic beauty allure and attract a multitude of vacationists.

All this country is well served from the south and north by the three great railway systems, viz: Canadian Northern, Canadian Pacific, and Grand Trunk, and from the east and west by the two last-named systems, which also have Lake connections. These two systems connect at North Bay on Lake Nipissing with Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, which runs north 253 miles to Cochrane, Ont., where again connection is made with the Grand Trunk Pacific Transcontinental Railway. This same T. & N. O. Ry., a Canadian Government connecting line, runs through another new but already popular and well-patronized country of summer resorts—

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which should be a peculiarly good summer resort, as its name comes from the Indian word "Temagamingue," which means "place of deep water." On this railway, 72 miles north of North Bay, and 300 miles north of Toronto, is Temagami, the chief resort. Finely situated on Temagami Lake, with its shore line of nearly 1,000 miles, and with connections, of as many more, all interspersed with islets and surrounded by hundreds of other smaller lakes. This place is in the center of the great Forest Reserve, comprising 1,400,000 acres of virgin pine, and is headquarters of Temagami Hotel & Steamboat Company, which runs a chain of comfortable hotels on this lake. Farther

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Bar Harbor and the seaside resorts of the Maine coast, the Maine lakes and woods, the hills of Vermont, the White Mountains of New Hampshire, historic Massachusetts, the Berkshire Hills, and the Atlantic coast from Portsmouth down—Marblehead, Nantasket, Plymouth, Cape Cod, Buzzard's Bay, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Newport, Narragansett Pier, Block Island, Fisher's Island, Watch Hill, New London—the list of notable places offered by New England to the summer vacationist is long and diversified.

Boston is naturally the center for travel throughout New England. For travelers, however, from the South and West who are bound for the Maine woods and seashores, or to the northern edge of the White Mountains, there is a direct railway route between Portland and New York, via Worcester, leaving out Boston. Or, if ocean travel is preferred, there are the steamers of the Maine Steamship Line, running from New York to Portland three times a week all the year round (four times a week from June 24 to September 9), and making the voyage in about 22 hours. Ten other steamship lines are operated along the New England seaboard, all by the same company, the Eastern Steamship Corporation. These lines radiate from Boston or make connections with that city. One makes a daily trip of about fifteen hours during summer months between New York and Boston; the others ply between Boston and various points northeast, being known as the International Line (to St. John, N. B.), Boston and Portland Line, Portland and Rockland Line, Kennebec Line, Boothbay Line, Bangor Line, and Mount Desert and Blue Hill Lines.

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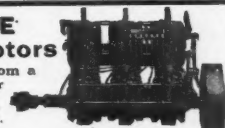
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ton & Maine, the Maine Central, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Grand Trunk, the Rutland, the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain, and their connections. In regard to these various routes it should be noted that the Boston & Maine and its branches cover New England territory north of Connecticut and Rhode Island; the New York, New Haven & Hartford, central and southern New England; the Maine Central, Grand Trunk, and Canadian Pacific, northern and north-eastern New England. The Rutland Railway covers the territory extending from Bellows Falls, Vt., and White Creek, N. Y., to Montreal and Ogdensburg, through the Green Mountains and across Lake Champlain. Another railway in the same region is the Central Vermont, reaching the summer resorts in the Green Mountains of Vermont and along the shores of Lake Champlain. Hunting and recreation regions in Maine are reached also by Bangor & Aroostook Railroad.

For those choosing the Maine woods for their outing this summer and who expect to camp out in that region, engaging in hunting and fishing, some knowledge of the game laws of the State will be desirable. Thus, they will find that fishing for perch is not allowed from the first of April to the first of July; landlocked salmon, trout, and togue from October 1 "until the ice is out of the pond, lake, or river fished in the following spring of each year." Caribou can not be hunted for six years from October, 1911. One bull moose may be killed by each sportsman between October 15 and December 1 and two deer between October 1 and December 15.

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are the Catskills of eastern New York and the Blue and Pocono Mountains of eastern Pennsylvania. Several railroads, such as the New York Central Lines, Ulster and Delaware and Catskill Mountain, touch the principal points among the Catskills. A favorite method for reaching the latter is by boat on the Hudson River.

Interchangeable tickets make it possible for southern or western tourists to enjoy the sail up or down the Hudson River. Both beautiful scenery and rich historical associations of the "American Rhine" make this one of the most interesting river trips. Almost an institution in the Hudson Valley is the Hudson River Day Line, with its fleet of four famous and sumptuously appointed steamers. Next season this line will add the largest steamboat yet constructed for day passenger service—the *Washington Irving*. Day-Line steamers leave New York or Albany each week-day morning, landing at all chief points and reaching either destination in the late afternoon. Through daily night-line service between New York and Albany or Troy with searchlight exhibition is given by the four superb steamers of the Hudson Navigation Company.

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(Continued on page 1185)



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VACATION TRIPS IN OUR OWN LAND

(Continued from page 1183)

and Central Railroad of New Jersey, the largest of the Atlantic coast resorts, is only three hours from New York, and is reached in less time by direct road from Philadelphia. All through the season there is a splendid steamboat service running daily from New York to Atlantic Highlands, where connection is made with the Central Railroad of New Jersey. This combination of steamer and railway has become extremely popular with business men whose families are spending the summer on the New Jersey coast, and time schedules are arranged to best fit their convenience. Most of the New Jersey seashore resorts are available by all-rail lines of the Pennsylvania Lines. Besides its access from the north, south, and west by railroad, this coast is attractive to tourists in motor-cars.

Besides its seaside resorts, New Jersey is favored with other places in the interior that have attained deserved popularity with the summer tourist. Thus, in the northern part of the State, there is the Lake Hopateong region.

LONG ISLAND RESORTS

The greatly increased railway facilities enjoyed by Long Island since that garden spot for the vacationist has been reached by the Pennsylvania Railroad system has naturally emphasized its importance. On the southern shore of the island, washed by the waters of the Atlantic, are the well-known resorts, beginning with Coney Island, Manhattan Beach, and the Rockaways, and taking in Long Beach, Great South Bay, the Hamptons, Amagansett, and Montauk Point. At all these places can be had deep-sea fishing and sailing, sea-bathing, etc. On the north shore, by contrast, are Little Neck, Sea Cliff, Oyster Bay, Huntington, Port Jefferson, Peconic, Greenport, Orient Point, Shelter Island—all of them, since they are situated on Long Island Sound, enjoying the pleasures which one finds at a lake resort—still-bathing, yachting, fishing, etc., together with the invigorating air and water that belong only to the sea.

As for transit facilities, with the additional advantage of the Pennsylvania Terminal, it is easily possible to commute from the city with almost any point on Long Island. The latter is more than one hundred miles in length, traversed almost from end to end by three divisions of the same railway system. There are excellent roads for the motorist, while for those who like to travel by steamer, there is the Montauk Steamboat Line running from New York to Orient Point on Long Island Sound.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

To reach the Yosemite National Park the tourist usually starts from Merced, 152 miles from San Francisco, 332 miles from Los Angeles, taking the Yosemite Valley Railroad to the Park Line, a distance of 78 miles. This railroad connects with the Southern Pacific and Santa Fé lines at Merced; its terminus at the park is El Portal, at which point is a large tourist hotel, whence the vacationist takes the Yosemite Transportation Company stages for the twelve-mile drive into the heart of the Yosemite Valley. The rates at this hotel are

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\$4 per day and up. The camps in the Valley—Camp Ahwanee, rate \$3 per day, Camp Curry and Camp Lost Arrow, rates \$2.50 per day, are open from May to September. They are located in different parts of the valley and are model tent cities, electric-lighted, piped with spring water, etc., each being equipped with a large dining-room where meals are served as in a hotel. Camp and hotel are also located on the rim of the valley at Glacier Point.

Visitors to the Yosemite National Park this year will find their enjoyment of the place greatly enhanced by a perusal of John Muir's book "The Yosemite," just published. Mr. Muir first visited the Yosemite in 1868, and since then has lived almost continuously in or near it, exploring its treasures and describing its beauties as only he can describe them. It is largely due to his efforts that the Yosemite Valley has been made a national park, and it is interesting to note, from this new volume of his, that he is still unremitting in his efforts to protect some of the scenic wonders of this park from the threatened vandalism of a municipal water company that is at present seeking to turn the Hetch Hetchy Valley into a reservoir for San Francisco's water-supply. Mr. Muir's book on the Yosemite forms an ideal guide for the visitor, since it contains, besides the descriptions of the scenic marvels of the region, tables of practical information as to distances, rates for transportation, hotels, etc. A chapter that will especially appeal to the tourist who is anxious to make the best of his visit to the park is the one, "How Best to Spend One's Yosemite Time." Here Mr. Muir draws up several specimen itineraries, occupying from one to three days.

COLORADO'S ROCKY MOUNTAIN RESORTS

There are 60,000 square miles of mountains, parks, lakes, and plateaus, for the most part accessible to the summer tourist, in Colorado, a region which is rapidly becoming known as "the Playground of the Nation." The health-giving quality of this highly favored section of the country has long been recognized; but of late its picturesque possibilities for those who seek amusement, whether as sportsmen, motorists, or mere summer idlers, have become more and more pronounced. Thus, to speak briefly of some of the natural advantages of the Colorado Mountains for the vacationist, one is informed that, in the matter of climate, the Colorado summer, similar to that of Manitoba and the White Mountains, has a mean temperature in July of 85 degrees, August 81 degrees, September 72 degrees, decreasing from that to 45 degrees in December. The altitude of the State ranges from 4,000 to 14,000 feet, so that one can go from the region of perpetual snow to valleys of semitropical warmth. For those who are ambitious to scale lofty mountains, there are here, to choose from, over a hundred peaks, each of more than 13,500 feet, and forty with an altitude of over 14,000 feet. Then, for the health-seeker, there are the sulfo-saline thermal waters at Glenwood Springs and the soda and iron mineral springs at Manitou.

Lying to the west of the geographical center of the United States, Colorado is trav-

ersed by numerous important railroads and is directly accessible from every part of the country. For the summer vacationist, Denver is usually chosen as the point from which the various resorts of the State are reached. Here passengers from Chicago and the East arrive on the lines of the Burlington Route, the Santa Fé, the Rock Island Lines, the Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific, while by the Colorado and Southern Railway direct connections are made with Galveston on the south, and by the Denver and Rio Grande points in New Mexico and the west.

The Colorado & Southern Railway includes in its itinerary Colorado Springs and the Cripple Creek and Victor mining regions; Manitou and the ruins of the Cliff Dwellers; Clear Creek Cañon, the famous Georgetown Loop and the mines at Silver Plume, and Platte Cañon, in which is said to be the best trout-fishing to be found in the State. In this cañon there are innumerable cottages, bungalows, camping-grounds, and summer hotels. Two of the latter, patterned after the best Adirondack inns, are owned and operated by the railway, the season opening June 29 and closing September 9. By the Denver & Rio Grande are reached, besides some of the resorts already mentioned, Cañon City, Salida, Leadville, Glenwood Springs, Gunnison, Wagon Wheel Gap, Pagosa Springs, and Ouray. Pike's Peak and the Garden of the Gods, two of the most famous scenic features of the Colorado Rockies, are in the immediate vicinity of Colorado Springs, and accessible by branch lines from the railroads connecting the latter with Denver. The ascent of Pike's Peak, it should be noted, is made by cog-wheel railway, up a nine-mile course. Among favorite trips for tourists, the four-day tour from Denver, covering more than a thousand miles among the mountains without touching the same point twice, is worthy of notice.

Most tourists who plan an extended stay in the mountains provide themselves with camping outfits, including fishing-supplies, guns, etc., rented from any one of a number of reliable firms to be found in Denver, Colorado Springs, Trinidad, Pueblo, or other central points. Camping-out is a comparatively inexpensive way by which to enjoy the mountains.

THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

A strip of land, about 62 miles long from north to south, 54 miles wide, with an area of 3,312 square miles, lying for the most part in northwestern Wyoming, with a small portion in Montana and Idaho—such are the location and dimensions of the famous bit of territory that Congress set aside as the Yellowstone National Park just forty years ago. It is a plateau with an average elevation above sea-level of about 7,500 feet. The scenic wonders that have given to this region its world-wide fame are largely due to the volcanic origin of the mountains and to the glaciation to which they have been exposed. There are twenty-four mountain peaks rising to an altitude of over 10,000 feet and several over 11,000 feet. There are also numerous lakes and rivers; and its mammoth hot springs and geysers—there are about seventy of the latter—have suggested for

(Continued on page 1188)

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VACATION TRIPS IN OUR OWN LAND

(Continued from page 1186)

this region the designation of "Nature's
Wonderland."

There are six large hotels scattered
throughout the park, with first-class ac-
commodations at a uniform rate of \$5 and
upward per day. There are also various
smaller inns. Tours by stage, varying
from one to five days in length, may be
had during the park season, which extends
from June 14 to September 14. The com-
plete tour of the park, including thirteen
meals and four nights' lodging, is at the
rate of \$46.25. Four-day trips are at
\$36.25; two-day trips \$16.25. Yellow-
stone Park is reached by the Northern
Pacific at Gardiner Gate, Montana, Union
Pacific, via Oregon Short Line, at Yellow-
stone Gate, Montana, and the Burlington
Route at Cody, Wyoming.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

On the fifteenth of June the tourist se-
ason opens for this year at Glacier National
Park. This new reservation made by the
Government comprizes 1,575 square miles
lying in northwestern Montana, next to
the Canadian border. It is described as
having some of the finest natural scenery
known on the American continent, striking
features of this extremely mountainous
district being the sixty living glaciers with
which its landscape is diversified. There
are two entrances to the park, Midvale on
the east and Belton on the west.

Last year, the second year of its exist-
ence as a national park, there was a lack of
accommodation for tourists. This season,
however, the Great Northern Railway,
traversing the western half of the continent
from Duluth and Minneapolis to Portland
and Seattle, and running along the south-
ern boundary of the park for sixty miles,
announces that it is constructing eight
hotels and chalet colonies within the latter
region for the accommodation of tourists.
This road is now erecting a \$100,000 hotel
at Midvale, the eastern gateway to the
park, besides the one which is already com-
pleted at Belton. The seven chalets
planned by the Great Northern in the
park are at Medicine Lake, Cutbank
Cañon, Saint Mary's Lake, The Narrows,
Gunsight Lake, Sperry Glacier Basin, and
Lake McDermott. The rates at these
hotels will be 75 cents per meal or lodging,
\$3 per day, the prevailing rates at houses
which are already open. Guides and horses
can be arranged for at Glacier Hotel, the
proprietor of which will furnish full camp-
ing outfits. The rates for guides are \$3.50
per day; horses, from \$2 to \$1 per day,
according to the number of days; cooks,
\$3. At present there are but a few miles
of wagon road and extended trips to the
interior are made with saddle and pack-
horses. There is splendid fishing in the
park, open to fishermen in season, but no
hunting or carrying of firearms is allowed.
The tourist season in the park closes Octo-
ber 15.

THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

To see the Canadian Rockies either going
or returning is now held to be one of the
almost indispensable conditions of a tour
of the continent. And to fail to see this
extended and most stupendous panorama

of sublime scenery is to fail in the proper
observance. The many great and valuable
improvements in travel and hotel accom-
modations and the facilities by guides and
otherwise now offered by the Trans-
continental Canadian Pacific Railway
Management has made this a most inter-
esting route. Much, very much, has been
written and pictured about "Banff the
Beautiful," "Bow Valley," "Yoho Val-
ley," and "The Valley of the Ten Peaks,"
also about "Emerald Lake," "Lake
O'Hara," and "The Lakes in the Clouds,"
as well as about the mighty mountains,
"Stephen," "Sir Donald," and others
towering up to heights of more than 10,000
feet, besides about the many attractions
of vast magnitudes in the 6,000-square-
mile Canadian National Park. Tourists
who decide to see America first, especially
this part of it, would do well to ask the
company for this descriptive literature.

TRIPS TO THE PACIFIC COAST

Throughout the vacation season there
will be abundant possibilities for tours to
the Pacific coast on all the great transcon-
tinental lines. Thus, there are the inter-
esting itineraries offered by the Southern
Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Santa Fé,
the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific;
Missouri Pacific; Chicago, Burlington &
Quincy; Denver, Rio Grande-Western
Pacific; Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago,
Milwaukee, and Puget Sound; Great
Northern Railway; Northern Pacific, and,
over the Canadian border, the Canadi-
an Pacific Railway. Any of these compa-
nies will furnish tourists with details as to
itineraries, rates, etc., on demand, and it
will thus be possible either to plan individ-
ual tours across the continent to the
summer paradise offered by the many re-
sorts along the Pacific coast, or else to
follow some of the tours mapped out by
these companies.

Ponder This.—Progress being the act of
eliminating the useless, conservatives are
always under suspicion.—*Life*.

Going Up.—"The packers buy beef on
the hoof."

"And the rest of us buy beef on the
roof."—*New York Sun*.

Of Course.—BROWN—"What reason
have you for hating Blank?"

SMITH—"Well, you see, he's a relative
of mine, and—"

BROWN—"Yes, yes, I know, but what
other reason?"—*Harper's Bazar*.

A Real Test.—PASSER-BY—"What's
the fuss in the schoolyard, boy?"

THE BOY—"Why, the doctor has just
been around examin' us an' one of the
deficient boys is knockin' th' everlastin'
stuffin' out of a perfect kid."—*Cleveland
Plain Dealer*.

In the Grand Stand.—"Plague take
that girl!"

"My friend, that is the most beautiful
girl in this town."

"That may be. But she obstructs my
view of second base."—*Louisville Courier-
Journal*.

10,000 Cars at \$1,055 To Introduce Reo the Fifth

By R. E. Olds, Designer

To the Thousands Who are Buying

I am not writing this to sell more cars. The present demand taxes our utmost capacity. And the cars in use will sell our future output better than words of mine.

In all my experience of 25 years I have never seen a success like that of Reo the Fifth. I have never seen a car so popular.

What I have to say now is to you who are buying, largely through faith in me.

I want you to know that, despite this rush, there are hundreds of us watching every car. We are giving more than we promised.

And you who took my word—who are buying first—are getting an underprice.

Just the Start

Reo the Fifth is not built for a season. The present demand is just the beginning.

This car, remember, is the final result of 25 years spent in car building. It marks my limit—the very best I can do. And no car of the future can greatly improve on it.

The cars we sell now are sent out to sell others—to create reputation for My Farewell Car. And you may be sure that not a car goes out until we know it is utterly perfect.

Our Costly Care

We analyze the steel that goes into this car. Every part is inspected over and over. Every part with a flaw is rejected.

Every important part is put to radical test before it goes into the car.

The engines are tested for 48 hours. The finished cars are given more severe try-outs than in any other factory I know.

Parts are ground over and over to get utter exactness. Absolute silence in every part is demanded.

Each body is finished in 17 coats. The upholstering is perfect. To every part we give the final touch, regardless of time or cost.

For each of these cars is a salesman. Each will tell to hundreds of people the story of Reo the Fifth. And all our success in the future depends on the tale they tell.

The Underprice

There was never a car so underpriced as Reo the Fifth at \$1,055. Every man knows this who makes any comparison.

This price is ridiculous. It is too low to endure. The coming advance in the cost of materials is bound to send it soaring.

But we are content to sell 10,000 cars without regard to profit. So the present price will doubtless continue during the spring demand.

It goes to original buyers—to the men who first come to this car. And they will create our future

market. Their cars will be our future advertisements.

You early buyers are getting an inside price, and I am glad to know it. But men who expect the present price to continue are bound to be disappointed.

The Center Control This Year's Best Innovation

The success of Reo the Fifth is largely due to our new center control. Here, for the first time, we

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Both brakes are operated by foot pedals, one of which also operates the clutch.

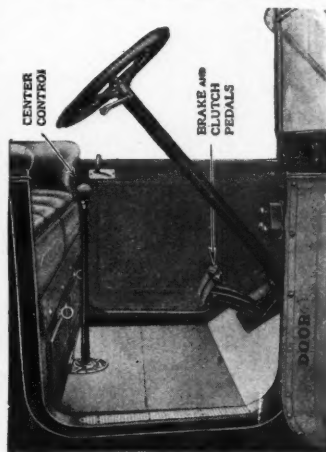
This arrangement permits of the left side drive, heretofore possible in electric cars only. The driver sits, as he should sit, close to the cars he passes and on the up side of the road.

The old side drive will appear very awkward when you once see this.

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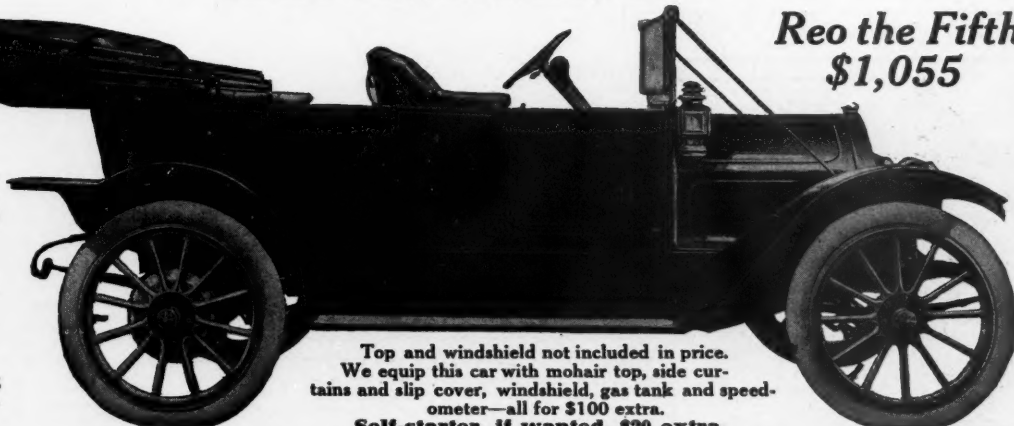


get rid of all side levers. Both doors in front are clear.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS



TOPICS OF THE DAY:

	Page
As the Convention Approaches	1189
The "Titanic" Report	1191
Wilbur Wright	1192
Judge Lindsey's Victory	1193
New York Judges on the Rack	1194
Cuba's Race War	1195

FOREIGN COMMENT:

Britain's Olive-branch Rejected	1197
Italy and the European Press	1198
A Massacre of Strikers in Siberia	1199

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Spontaneous Generation Again	1201
Making Workmen Learn English	1202
Germans Fighting Our Machinery	1203
Rain that Follows Drought	1203
Extracting Perfumes at Home	1204

SCIENCE AND INVENTION (Continued):

"What is Sarsaparilla?"	1205
-------------------------	------

LETTERS AND ART:

Assailing the Royal Academy	1206
Taking Stock Architecturally	1207
Omnivorous Readers	1208
Balfour's Plea for Literary Cheerfulness	1208
Plays the Smaller Town Sees	1209

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE:

Methodism and its Bishops	1210
Catholic View of Woman-Suffrage	1211
Preparing Working-girls for Life	1212
The "Ritual Murder" Myth	1212

MOTOR-TRUCKS AND MOTOR-CARS

	1213-1222
--	-----------

MISCELLANEOUS

	1223-1236
--	-----------

SYMBOLISM OF THE COVER DESIGN.—The design on our cover this week represents the Spirit of the Age, facing the rising sun, dictating to a writer the events of the progress of the times. It is the work of Miss Clara M. Burd.



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